

DON'T PANIC!

IT'S...

**The Third
and Final
Testament**



‘God is my duty’

These are the words of the holy one, the true one who holds the key of David

Revelation 3:7

If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book:

And if any man shall take away from the words of this book, God shall take away his part out of the book of life, and out of the holy city, and from the things which are written in this book.

And if any man impede the dissemination of the content of this book, I will visit upon him the severest penalties under the Law.

To John ‘the Baptist’ Lennon

from whom I took the Eternal Flame

**And all the Prophets and Martyrs
whose blood was spilt for teaching
the truth:**

All You Need is Love

Part 1

The truth shall set you free

The Book of Love

The Book of haShem

I am the Messiah¹, the Christ

And when he had opened the seventh seal, there was silence in heaven about the space of half an hour.

[Revelation 8:1](#)

.....the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy

[Revelation 19:10](#)

He who testifies to these things says, 'Yes, I am coming soon.' Amen. Come, Lord Jesus'.

[Revelation 22:20](#)

For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even forever. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this.

[Isaiah 9:6-7](#)

Relying upon the word of Thy Son Jesus Christ, that we are to lift up our heads when these things come to pass, and that the remaining days of the 6,000 years of the devil's rule shall be 'shortened', I call upon Thee to make haste, O God, to redeem the world from sin, sickness, and death, and to take it under Thy immediate Governance.

[The Call for Deliverance, Panacea Society Prayer](#)

You diligently study the Scriptures because you think that by them you possess eternal life. These are the Scriptures that testify about me, yet you refuse to come to me to have life.

[John 5:39-40](#)

These are written so that you may come to believe that Jesus is the Messiah, the Son of God, and that through believing you may have life in his name

[John 20:30-31](#)

Is there no help for the Widow's son?

[Phrase based on the highest oath in freemasonry](#)

¹ Or am I a very naughty boy? Both can of course be true.

The Book of Love

**‘Did ye never
read in
the scriptures...?’**

Salvation and law

Q. What is the difference between unlawful and illegal?

A. The salvation of man

Common Law: the term is of English origin and is used to describe the juridical principles and general rules regulating the possession, use and inheritance of property and the conduct of individuals, the origin of which is not definitely known², which have been observed since a remote period of antiquity, and which are based upon immemorial usages and the decisions of the law courts as distinct from the *lex scripta*; the latter consisting of imperial or kingly edicts or express acts of legislation

From the Catholic Encyclopedia, <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/09068a.htm>

Jesus said unto him, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself'. On these two commandments hang all the Law and the prophets³.

[Matthew 22:34-40](#)

Jesus Christ: 'Think not that I am come to destroy the Law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill⁴'

[Matthew 5:17](#)

A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another.

[John 13:34](#)

It is easier for heaven and earth to come to an end than for one dot or one stroke of the Law to lose its force.

[Luke 16:17](#), The New English Bible

Let everyone be subject to the governing authorities, for there is no authority except that which God has established⁵. The authorities that exist have been established by God.

[Romans 13:1](#), NIV

² It is curious that the Catholic Church should not definitely know that the English Common Law comes from the Bible.

³ The same commandments are laid down in the Book of Mark, [12:28-32](#)

⁴ The Greek word used also means to 'complete'.

⁵ You only owe a duty to the authority of God or an authority following God's Law

Love is the Law and the Law is Love

'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind.

This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it,

'Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself'.

God's Bible makes it clear that the above two commandments are the key to 'all of the Law':



On these two commandments hang all the Law and the prophets.

It therefore follows that man cannot make Law: he can only issue decrees, make rulings or pass legislation, which do not automatically have the binding force of Law or authority.

Since the Law is mandatory, any man-made system of legislation and constitution – known as civil law -- must expressly include the Law to be properly constituted 'law', whether you call it maritime law, admiralty law, contract law, constitutional law, commercial law, trust law or some other name for a system of law. If a civil or legal code fails to recognise the Law, it is per se unlawful and cannot prevent you from insisting on your Common Law right to redress, if your rights are infringed.

When we use 'law', we are therefore describing a system founded on God's laws yet extended to include legislation and other statutes and rulings. The 'law' part is created by God. The rest is created by man.

Maxims of Law

The rule of Law is paramount and mandatory

Everyone is equal before God and the Law

Man's 'law'

Because only God can make Law, it follows that the most honest interpretation of the word 'laws' must refer to the two commandments of God's Law.

Where the phrase 'man's laws' exists in the Bible, it must therefore be interpreted primarily as: 'the laws man is bound by, the two commandments' rather than 'the laws created by man' because only God can create law. Obviously, people use the word 'laws' to describe legislation created by man but this is inaccurate and wrong.

As the word of God -- told through prophets and now the Christ -- the Bible is a higher authority in law than any dictionary when it comes to interpreting the right meaning of words. The distinction is rehearsed many times in the Bible:

On the other hand those who rely on obedience to **the law** are under a curse; for Scripture says: 'Cursed are all who do not persevere in doing everything that is written in the Book of **the Law**.' It is evident that no one is ever justified before God in terms of **law**; because we read, 'he shall gain life who is justified through faith'. [...]

Christ brought us freedom from the curse of the law.

[Galatians 3:10-12](#), The New English Bible

To be obedient to the two commandments of Love written in the Book of the Law -- also known as the Bible -- is an expression of faith, which leads to redemption. To be unquestioningly obedient to legislation -- whether religious, biblical or secular -- is an expression of fear, indicative of the mind-set of the slave, the man who has given up determining right and wrong for himself, the man who all too easily allows himself to be manipulated. And there is no one more dangerous than a slave who wrongly believes he is free. The test of the man will be though how he reacts when he is shown the evidence of his slavery.

Because of this, a vigorous 'democracy' can all too easily turn into 'mob rule'. It is not those who know they practise evil who pose the greatest threat. It is men like Tony Blair who commit evil and imagine they are doing good because they have legislation created by man on their side -- but not Law created by God.

The Bible makes it abundantly clear that law, small 'l', is legislation, a temporary measure introduced until the arrival of the 'issue', which from context can only be read in the first instance as 'Christ':

Then what of the law? It was added to make wrongdoing a legal offence. It was a temporary measure pending the arrival of the 'issue' to whom the promise was made.

[Galatians 3:19](#), The New English Bible

Any use of the word 'law' -- where there is no method of determining rights under the Law -- is misrepresentation and fraud.

Love in law

Under the Law, you are a creation of God, a soul alive and incarnated as a flesh and blood man, born free of any duty to any other man or corporation, with free will and absolute responsibility for his actions before God.

In law, these commandments are expressed as:

Your duty to God, which comes first – the 'great commandment'

Your duty to humanity, which follows

Maxim of Law

Everything is permitted, which is not forbidden by law

Your duty to your family⁶ is part of your duty to humanity. Where your duty to humanity and your duty to your family clash, your duty to humanity prevails. In a global culture, those far away can be affected by our actions so your 'neighbour' could be working in a sweatshop in Asia, especially if he has made the cheap jeans you are wearing. Your duty to humanity does not take precedence over your duty to God.

Spiritually, you are on a soul journey in which your duty is to be like God: to be as loving, wise and compassionate as God. Of those three higher qualities, the only one we can hope to emulate in this world is Love. We cannot have God's wisdom or compassion but we can love like God: unconditionally. The Law reflects this. It does not impose a duty on you to be wise or compassionate – those are goals on the journey. It does though impose a duty we are all capable of: Love, which includes a love of Justice and Truth, the bedrock on which Justice is founded.

The Second Commandment

If you are observing the sovereign law laid down in Scripture: 'Love your neighbour as you love yourself', that is excellent. [...] For if a man keeps the whole law apart from one single point, he is guilty of breaking all of it.

[James 2:10-11](#), New English Bible

Although the above passage refers to 'Love your neighbour...' as the sovereign law, it is clear from context and reason that this refers to the Old Covenant with Moses⁷. The great commandment to 'Love God' comes above the normal commandment of 'Love your neighbour...' precisely because it is referred to as 'great' in the Bible itself. In other areas, the Bible, the Oath and insurance contracts make it clear that God is a higher authority than man so it is axiomatic that your duty to God comes above your duty to humanity. Additionally, the duty to God includes a duty to humanity as man is a creation of God. In any case, if you live in love, you will love all aspects of God's creation because love is unconditional and not selective.

⁶ Your 'family' may of course be your nation, tribe or football team among others.

⁷ This does not mean that your duty to God did not exist under the Mosaic Covenant. It just meant that it was not determinable at law, unless you had formally sworn your duty under oath as, for example, when giving a witness statement in court. In that case, you can be charged with perjury for failing to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, as you swore to do before God.

As the biblical Christ makes clear in the Sermon on the Mount the commandment of 'Love your neighbour...' is not an excuse to hate your enemy. The second commandment is often not quoted in full. The '...as you love yourself' is often left understood. Yet, it is imperative that you learn to love yourself before you can effectively serve God and humanity.

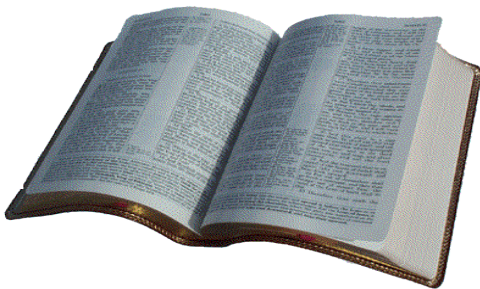
If more activists and religious people looked into their own hearts rather than constantly seeking to blame others – usually as a result of their own ideological bigotry -- then we could solve the world's problems overnight.

This commandment also provides an apparent get out clause for those inclined to try and cheat God and karma, when you hate yourself as you hate your neighbour. In other words, you might beat or torture a man and claim in defence that you would expect the same, if you were his prisoner. However, the validity of this interpretation is easily refuted. The second commandment as it is rendered in the Book of John more clearly expresses the Law of Love:

A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another.

[John 13:34](#)

It is simply a duty to love each other. 'Hate your neighbour as you hate yourself' as a philosophy is also repudiated by the great commandment's exhortation to 'Love God', which by reason also applies to that which he has created: each individual man.



These perverted and self-serving interpretations of the Bible will in any case be more quickly dismissed under the New Covenant, as God the Son will be there to correctly interpret the will of God the Father. The motivation for misinterpreting God's Law is usually to avoid taking responsibility for our actions. To be absolutely clear, you are responsible for your actions and words⁸. In its simplest form, divine justice or Karma means: 'What you put out, you get back'.

Love and you add to the sum total of love in the world. Hate and you add to the sum total of hatred in the world. It is that simple.

Fortunately, the karma doesn't kick in straight away. The universe gives you a period of grace to consider what you have done. The good news is that the love you bring to the universe is never destroyed but you can destroy the hatred you've created by learning the lesson of heartfelt contrition. Once you've understood you have done wrong, the karmic slate is wiped clean, your sins – self interest at the expense of the rights of others – can be forgiven in law (but as the Bible makes clear, only by Christ and a process of contrition).

If you don't learn the lesson, the universe will beat you with a big stick until you do. The universe does not therefore punish you for being a torturer. It punishes you for failing to realise: that torture is wrong.

⁸ Karma/God does not judge you for thinking. Only untrusting girlfriends and wives seek to censure their partner's thoughts.

And the chances are – under the philosophy of ‘Do as you would be done by’ – you will be tortured until you learn the lesson.

Remember: the aim of the spiritual journey is to be like God – loving, kind, wise and compassionate from which come Unity, Love, Truth, Justice, Freedom and Peace.

If you do not believe in God (or indeed, love) then you have an even greater duty to Truth and Justice and are still bound by the Golden Rule: ‘Do as you would be done by’, the second commandment in its alternative biblical form.

The Law and your rights

Although not expressly stated in God's Law, rights result from the duties set out in the Law. If you have a duty to love your neighbour, then you will automatically respect his right to, for example, privacy or free speech or to hold property. The same argument provides the right to trial by jury or judgment by your peers.

If you were on trial, who would you trust to get at the truth, your peers or a paid state lackey in the form of a judge who is paid extra for putting you in prison? If you would choose trial by jury, then why would you deny it to your neighbour?

Your neighbour though has no right to your love. It is therefore clear that a duty takes precedent over a right. No one of course has rights over God. Since your rights are part of the Law of God, they are 'God-given'. That which is given by God cannot be taken away by the lower authority of man.

The Law is the expression of the spiritual teaching common to just about all creeds and religions to obey God and carry out His will through unconditional love (although all too often forgotten by so-called advocates or followers):

And he took the book of the covenant, and read in the audience of the people: and they said, All that the LORD hath said will we do, and be obedient.

[Exodus 24:7](#)

The staff shall not depart from Yehuda, nor the sceptre from between his feet, until Shiloh comes, and the obedience of the people be his.

[Alternative Jewish translation from Bereshit or Genesis 49:10](#)

Rebellion against tyrants is obedience to God

[US Founding Father, Thomas Jefferson](#)

Since this commandment is common to decent human beings across the world, it is also known as *Common Law* -- but should not be confused with judge-led rulings created in medieval England known as 'common law' -- or Natural Law⁹.

The Common Law is the law of common sense. Who other than a psychopath or sociopath would:

- actively set out to harm the rights of a fellow man?
- fail to consider how his actions or lack of them might harm the rights of others?
- continue his action in the full knowledge that he was infringing the rights of another man?

Maxim of Law

**He acts
prudently
who obeys
the
commands
of the Law**

⁹ Some -- mainly atheists and anti-Messianic Zionists -- have claimed that the latter is the dog-eat-dog law of the jungle

Israel, the Jews and the Law

So what about 'the Law' as set out in the Torah, the Jewish Bible or the first five books of the Old Testament and the 'ten commandments'? The word 'Torah' translates as 'instructions', not as 'Law'. The so-called 'ten commandments' are never referred to as such in the biblical text (although editors have unhelpfully inserted headings like 'The Ten Commandments'). The Torah does refer to God's statutes, Law and judgments but does not distinguish between them.



It does though include what are later referred to as commandments in the New Testament:

And thou shalt love the LORD thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might.

[Deuteronomy 6:5](#)

Thou shalt not avenge, nor bear any grudge against the children of thy people, but thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself: I am the LORD.

[Leviticus 19:18](#)

The ten 'commandments' nevertheless remain the cardinal rules for good conduct and spiritual advancement (see *The 'Ten Commandments' explained*).

The nation of Israel

The nation of Israel famously has no written constitution. However in 2004, Menachem Elon, deputy president of the Supreme Court of Israel, made it clear where constitutional authority comes from in the state of Israel. He said:

Everything in the Babylonian Talmud is binding on all Israel. Every town and country must follow all customs, give effect to the decrees, and carry out the enactments of the Talmudic sages, because the entire Jewish people accepted everything contained in Talmud.

The sages who adopted the enactments and decrees, instituted the practices, rendered the decisions, and derived the laws, constituted all or most of the Sages of Israel.

It is they who received the tradition of the fundamentals of the entire Torah in unbroken succession going back to Moses, our teacher.

www.tpuc.org/node/367

This is an admission that the Talmud – a collection of commentaries -- is based on the Torah and the teachings of Moses. As we have already seen, the Torah contains the two commandments of the Law – Love God and Love your neighbour as yourself – even though they are not specifically referred to as 'commandments' in the Old Testament. Where the Talmud and the Torah clash, it is axiomatic that the Torah as part of the Bible – the word of God and his two divine commandments – prevails over the Talmud – the work of men.

In the biblical sense, the 'nation of Israel' is, primarily, those who are bound by God's Law. 'Israel' means 'those who struggle with God'.

- The Law is paramount and mandatory.
- The Law treats everyone equally.
- Man cannot create Law or laws.
- The Law of God exists as man cannot take away that which God, a higher authority recognised in the oath and in insurance contracts, has given.
- An individual man has higher authority than any corporation.

The Law in practice

If ever the Law of God and man are at variance, the former are to be obeyed in derogation of the latter.¹⁰

That which is against Divine Law is repugnant to society and is void

He who becomes a soldier of Christ has ceased to be a soldier of the world¹¹

Maxims of Law

Because of the mandatory nature of the Law, any code or constitution drawn up -- or any statute passed -- has to have as its basis the intention to better protect 'the rule of Law' and freedom rather than undermine it. In the event of this going wrong (because legislation is created by deeply fallible men) that code has to recognise your right to:

- I. claim damages or redress for interference with your rights as they are expressed implicitly or explicitly under any code; AND
- II. your right to reject any piece of legislation or the entire code or constitution as it does not accord with your duty of conscience to God, enshrined in the first commandment of the Law.

In the past, those who rejected the laws of England and the government of the day were known as 'free men', which included women. (In this testament, the term 'man' also applies to woman).

Reality check

Acts of Parliament, other statutes, legislative instruments, judicial precedents and rulings, by-laws, the US constitution, articles of association, the Lisbon Treaty, even the membership rules of the local golf club or Green party are codes of rules -- as opposed to Law -- subject to the Law.

You can no more be bound by the laws of the UK than you can be by the rules of Haslemere Golf Club. You have no more duty to the government of the UK than you do to the Politburo. Imagine if Haslemere Golf Club wrote to you saying you had not been paying your subscription even though you weren't a member. You would rightly ignore the request on the grounds that you were not a member and therefore could not be bound by the rules of the club. In other words, the club has no jurisdiction over you.

Maxims of Law

The government is to be subject to the law, for the law makes government

Legality is not reality

The order of things is confounded if everyone preserves not his jurisdiction

¹⁰ See [Acts 5:29](#), NIV

¹¹ [2 Timothy 2:3-4](#)

If you made that clear to the club and it continued to hassle you for subs insisting it did have authority over you, you would of course consider this as harassment, fraud and extortion, wouldn't you?

Consent makes the law. A contract is a law between the parties, which can acquire force only by consent.

That which seems necessary for the king and the state ought not to be said to tend to the prejudice of liberty of the ekklesia¹².

Maxims of Law

Now, suppose you were a member of the club and it put the green fees up prohibitively or introduced a dress code you did not agree with. You would of course have a perfect right to resign and no longer pay your subscription. Anyone disagree? Again, you would consider it a breach of your rights and an abuse of perceived power if Haslemere Golf Club then insisted that you continued to be a member and sought to reprimand you under its rules.

Well, exactly the same principles apply to the society of the UK and its rules. Under the Law, you can no more be compelled to obey the rules of the UK whether it is parliamentary legislation, executive orders or ministerial decree -- than you can be compelled to obey the by-laws of Haslemere Golf Club. Even if you have contracted to join the society of the UK, you can leave whenever you wish.

And there is good reason for this. Think of just some of the unjust laws passed and prosecuted by man:

- The Catholic Church allowed torture under laws relating to the Spanish Inquisition.
- English law allowed for torture and for men to be hanged, drawn and quartered.
- Until the early 19th century, Catholics were discriminated against under English law.
- In Nazi Germany, laws allowed the persecution of the Jews and other minorities the regime thought unacceptable, laws which were held to be constitutional by the senior judges of the day.
- Laws have allowed men to keep slaves or to discriminate against black people, women or homosexuals.
- When the slave trade was abolished in the UK in 1807, it was sneaked through parliament, in the face of opposition from legislators backed by those profiting from the slave trade.
- The illegalisation of the hemp plant has caused mass starvation, including 75million deaths a year through hunger; and the pollution of our air, water and soil and so on.
- The laws of Babylon consistently discriminate against male humans, as for example, with the retirement age.

In more recent times, the UK and the US have prosecuted unjustified wars in Iraq and Afghanistan -- **which have created even greater threats to the security of the people of the world** -- yet man's legislation has failed to bring anyone to justice for the murder of more than two million people.

¹² Ekklesia means 'the congregation [of Christ]'. In this case, it refers to anyone following the Law of God

Maxims of Law

The essence of a contract being assent, there is no contract where assent is wanting

It is immaterial whether a man gives his assent by words or by acts and deeds

What is expressed renders what is implied silent

- Any code of government or constitution is a form of contract, governed by civil and maritime law – the law of the sea as opposed to the Law of the land – which has to include God's Law to be lawful.
- It therefore follows that without the consent of a man, statutes cannot carry the force of law.
- No one can be forced to enter into a contract against his will or be held by the terms of a contract which conflicts with his conscience.
- No one is obliged to accept a benefit against his consent.
- Consent can be implied and understood by silence. Assent cannot. Assent to an offer requires action – be it acts, deeds or words.
- There is an enormous difference between consent and ignorance.

The 'Ten Commandments' explained

Although we refer to the 'Ten Commandments', the Old Testament never refers to any such thing. [Exodus 20:2-17](#) and Deuteronomy [5:6-21](#) have similar lists of instructions¹³, which come from 'the Lord, your God' and begin with the ten rules we know and love.

You shall have no other gods before me

The One True God is Jesus¹⁴, spelt Yod Hey Vav Hey in the sacred letters, or IHVH. The bit forgotten by many is '*before me*'. If there is only one God, why doesn't he make it clear here by stating: 'There is no point in worshipping other gods as they don't exist'.

Although Jesus is supposedly revered by so-called Christians, their churches venerate Mary, spelt Alef Hey Yod Hey or AHIH, the god who gave **Moses** the Torah or 'code of laws', and as **Allah** gave Mohammed the Quoran; the god who incarnated as **Constantine**, the Roman Emperor who played a role in the formal adoption of a canonical Bible at the Council of Nicea in 325 AD, and **Arkhenaten**, the pharaoh who tried to introduce monotheism to Ancient Egypt.

In just about every pantheon, there is one god who is revered way above all others¹⁵. Although he – inevitably this god is referred to as male – has been known by many names over the millennia, his name is Jesus.

While man has acknowledged that other gods exist (as does the Bible in this 'commandment') and has sought their guidance, the vast majority of societies, religions and nations have recognised the authority of Jesus as the One True God, no matter what they have chosen to call him.

As he is the God of Love – he chooses to love us unconditionally – why would anyone have a problem respecting his authority by doing his will? Only through love do we find truth. And only by arriving at the truth can we do justice.

If you are an atheist, you will need to acknowledge the free will of man and the responsibility any man has for his actions. You will need to understand that God has never picked up a gun and killed anyone. Only misguided people have done that. You are answerable to your conscience and will need to look at where man-made legislation has got us.



¹³ There are in total over 600 of these instructions

¹⁴ Not to be confused with Jesus Christ, an inaccurate translation of 'Yeshua Messiaich', the incarnation of Jesus in this world.

¹⁵ This is known as henotheism -- as opposed to monotheism or polytheism.

You will also need to ask yourself what problem you have with the principles of unconditional love and 'Do as you would be done by'.

You shall not bow down to false idols or graven images

The journey to Christ, Messiah or Hero consciousness is one of the heart. The veneration of human personalities and/or physical objects will not take you on that journey. Fans of celebrity culture: take note. Under the law of (non) attachment on the soul journey, any attachment to an object; a man or woman; or certain principles will mean that karma will take it from you to end the attachment. If perversely, you have an object or a relationship to which you are not attached, God will in most cases allow you to keep it.

You shall not take the Lord's name in vain

This is another much misunderstood rule. Saying 'Jesus Christ', 'Christ on a bike', 'Jesus H Christ', 'Oh, God', 'God Almighty', 'God alive' etc is not taking the Lord's name in vain. You are in fact calling on God's help which he likes. 'God damn' is all right so long as it is not an imprecation to damn anyone or anything.

'Taking the Lord's name in vain' more properly refers to not observing the oath to God or using God as a justification for anything which God would not approve of, for example waging war in the name of God or carrying out torture in the name of God as the Spanish Inquisition did on behalf of the Pope.

You shall observe the Sabbath Day

In terms of days of the week, the Sabbath is Saturday, not Sunday. As the seventh day of the week, it represents the seventh day of creation or the seventh age of the universe, also known as the age of the Messiah or Christ, when God rests after the six 'days' of creation. As the universe is around 16 billion years old, each 'day' is on average 2.5125 billion earth years.

This rule is there to remind you that the world is changing. At the end of 2012, we enter the 7th age. Each soul incarnated here has to prepare for that change.

On the level of the week, it means that Saturday is a day of leisure -- as opposed to work. Due to the demands of modern society, either vital work or those who provide the leisure for others -- for example, footballers -- inevitably needs to be done on a Saturday. These men and woman can observe the Sabbath on Sunday.

You shall honour your father and mother

This refers to the Holy Father and Mother or Jesus and Gaia, not to your blood parents. Children are the creation of God -- why do you think a child is 'conceived' rather than 'made'? Blood parents are the stewards of the child and should never think that a child belongs to them or seek to make the child in their likeness. Never forget your first duty is to God, not your spouse and children. You best serve them -- and the wider good of man -- by observing your duty to God.

By honouring the Holy Father and Mother, you seek to balance the masculine and feminine – neither of which should be confused with the human male and female -- within yourself. In general, this refers to the need to balance the active with the passive and the needs of men and women in society. Balance of the genders is not generally achieved by having an equal number of men and women doing the same job.

You shall not murder

In some texts, this is translated as ‘You shall not kill’. Any deliberate or foreseeable killing of another man is unlawful, particularly the death penalty when carried out by men or women and abortion, with the proviso that the potential mother’s rights are balanced with the foetus’s right to life. This is in effect what happens now as I have no desire to drive women to backstreet abortionists. Abortion though should never be a lifestyle choice as it was in the Soviet union.

If a man assents to his own death, by for example assisted suicide, it is his right so long as procedures are observed.

Some have taken this ‘commandment’ to mean that man cannot lawfully take the life of an animal. However, the Biblical Jesus Christ makes it clear that he eats meat (as did the Buddha and as does the current Dalai Lama) so this ‘commandment’ does not make the killing of animals unlawful. Out of respect for God’s creation, any man has a duty to ensure that animals do not suffer unnecessarily so the worst aspects of factory farming, fox hunting with dogs, bear-baiting and cock-fighting among others are unlawful.

You shall not commit adultery

This is perhaps the most misrepresented ‘commandment’ of all time and is often used to justify sanctions or condemnation of those who have sexual relations outside marriage. If you married in church and took a vow before God, then you violate that vow by having a sexual relationship outside that marriage – including cyber sex. Similarly, if you are not married and have a sexual relationship with a man or woman who has taken a vow before God, you help to violate that solemn binding vow.

Under the New Covenant, any man or woman is free of vows made before God to another man or woman.

As long as you live in unconditional love, there is no sex without love so you are entitled to have sexual relations with any consenting, physiologically mature man or woman or with anyone who consents of a similar physiological maturity.

God wants you to have as much giving sexual relations with as many people as you see fit because having an orgasm is the simplest way of touching God.

Since your first duty is to God, who wants you to be happy by having loving, giving sex then it is inadvisable to enter into an exclusive long term relationship with another man or woman because the danger is you will put them before God.

You shall not steal

It is unlawful to steal from another man. This 'commandment' does not refer solely to material objects and is subject to the principle of responsible use. This means that no man shall steal another man's time or freedom or work and will not be held to account if he takes something vital for his own existence that is not in imminent use or need by another man.

This 'commandment' also covers usury as by creating false value through money, which should only be a token to ease exchange of goods, you inevitably eat into the pie of real value, which means that you steal real wealth off its creators and those least likely to be able to defend themselves.

As corporations have no souls and have what they have as a result of usury, a breach of the Law, then no man ever steals off a corporation. In order to bring down the rule of corporations, it is more akin to a duty than a crime to take from them without payment.

You shall not bear false witness

This is not quite the same as an imperative to tell the truth. God accepts that if we told the absolute truth all the time, society would barely function. Imagine if your girlfriend asked if she looked good in a new frock and you thought she looked like a sack of spuds and had by your duty to God to tell her that. To bear false witness means to lie for reasons of ego or to wrongly implicate another. You also bear false witness when you lie by omission, even if every fact you have related is true. On another level, it means to recognise and support a false Messiah, Christ or 'witness', as the role is referred to in the Book of Revelation.

You shall not covet your neighbour's property

Never be jealous or envious of anyone for any reason. Be grateful for what you have because you have it by the grace of God.



The real Sermon on the Mount, Roseberry Topping, Nunthorpe, 1st August 2008 and *Sermon on the Mount* by Carl Heinrich Bloch. Note the position of Christ's fingers, part of a code shared by secret societies



The Sermon on the Mount

‘For I tell you that unless your righteousness surpasses that of the Pharisees and the teachers of the law, you will certainly not enter the kingdom of heaven’.

[Matthew 5:20, NIV](#)

Perhaps the simplest clarification of the Law and best spiritual practice comes in the New Testament's Sermon on the Mount¹⁶. In the beatitudes at the beginning, Christ makes it absolutely clear:

Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they will be filled.

Blessed are the merciful, for they will be shown mercy.

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they will see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God.

Blessed are those who are persecuted because of righteousness, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are you when people insult you, persecute you and falsely say all kinds of evil against you because of me.

Rejoice and be glad, because great is your reward in heaven, for in the same way they persecuted the prophets who were before you.

You are the salt of the earth. [...] You are the light of the world.

[Matthew 5:6-14, NIV](#)

For the avoidance of doubt, ‘righteousness’ means justice, the correct outcome of any process of law, arrived at only by first establishing truth. Those who thirst for justice or are persecuted for standing against injustice -- in the same way as the prophets (or the previous incarnations of the Jesus soul) -- will

¹⁶ The Gospel of Luke includes a Sermon on the Plain, which contains similar ideas, see [Luke Chapter 6](#) onwards. For the real Sermon on the Plain, see Messiah at Guildford Cathedral, www.youtube.com/shaylertv

find their way to heaven: the New World, post-2012. In other words, **those who stand up for God's Law, the Law of Love, will find salvation.**

'Do not think that I have come to abolish the Law or the Prophets; I have not come to abolish them but to fulfill them. For truly I tell you, until heaven and earth disappear, not the smallest letter, not the least stroke of a pen, will by any means disappear from the Law until everything is accomplished.

'Therefore anyone who sets aside one of the least of these commands and teaches others accordingly will be called least in the kingdom of heaven, but whoever practices and teaches these commands will be called great in the kingdom of heaven.

'For I tell you that unless your righteousness surpasses that of the Pharisees and the teachers of the law, you will certainly not enter the kingdom of heaven'.

[Matthew 5:17-20, NIV](#)

Those who blindly follow ideological¹⁷ dogma will not. Similarly, those who

- pray ostentatiously¹⁸; or
- conduct spiritual practices like acts of charity or fasting for public display¹⁹.

In each case, Christ **does not condemn the actual practice but the motivation behind it** – to impress other men when the spiritual journey is a private and individual relationship between you and God. The biblical Christ also warns of the dangers of the following, which inevitably lead to the violation of God's Law:

- Anger
- Materialism
- Worry
- Conditional 'love'²⁰
- Judgementalism
- Hypocrisy

There is no such thing as righteous anger. Don't worry. Do something, even if it is just a prayer!

If you are truly motivated by love, you feel it in your heart. So you are not even tempted to 'sin'²¹.

But which man finds himself there, all the time?



¹⁷ Religion here is a sub-set of ideology. Originally, 'religion' meant 'to bind together (again)' with God. Since religions end up insisting on the adherence to rules rather than God and love, 'religion' has come to mean 'binding people together' with a common code of rules. In this sense, religion is a form of groupthink, like democracy.

¹⁸ [Matthew 6:5](#)

¹⁹ [Matthew 6:1](#), [Matthew 6:16](#)

²⁰ 'Love' by definition is unconditional. If there are conditions, it ain't love.

²¹ Sin = Self-interest, now. The opposite is courage, honour and integrity

**‘We hold these
truths to be self-
evident...’**

Maxims of Law

When Jesus spoke the Truth to his accusers, he would justify himself by quoting **Law**. First, he would quote God's Law, and after quoting God's Law He would often quote the accuser's law and use that against them as well.

For example, Jesus would say, '**Did ye never read in the scriptures..?**' and then quote God's Law. Then he would turn around and say, '**Is it not written in your law..?**' and quote their own law!

His accusers would have no answer, they could not overcome Him. How could anyone overcome somebody who is obeying both God's Law and man's law!? If a man made law is just, it will be in harmony with God's Law. [...]

And when you are accused of 'breaking the law', you can do what Jesus did, and use both God's Law and man's law to justify your lawful acts, for this is the only thing that will excuse you.

Maxims of Law, Richard Anthony, <http://ecclesia.org/truth/maxims.html>

Maxims in law are like axioms in geometry. They are principles and authorities based on reason and not arbitrary concepts:

A self-evident truth that requires no proof.

A universally accepted principle or rule.

(Maths.) A proposition that is assumed without proof for the sake of studying the consequences which follow from it

<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/axiom>

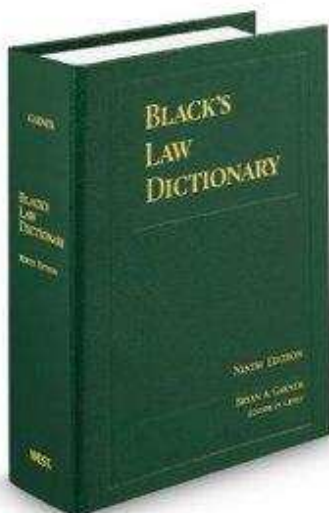
An established principle or proposition.

A principle of law universally admitted, as being just and consonant with reason.

The alterations of any of the maxims of the common law are dangerous.

Bouvier's Law Dictionary, 1856

The principles and axioms of law, which are general propositions flowing from abstracted reason, and not accommodated to times or men, are wisely deposited in the breasts of the judges to be applied to such facts as come properly before them.



When a principle has been so long practiced and so universally acknowledged as to become a maxim, it is obligatory as part of the law.

William C. Anderson, *A Dictionary of Law*, 1893

An established principle of proposition. A principle of law universally admitted as being a correct statement of the law, or as agreeable to reason. Coke defines a maxim to be 'a conclusion of reason' *Coke on Littleton*, 11a. He says in another place, 'A maxim is a proposition to be of all men confessed and granted without proof, argument, or discourse.' *Coke on Littleton*. 67a.

Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd Edition, 1933

Maxims are but attempted general statements of rules of law and are law only to the extent of application in adjudicated cases.

Black's Law Dictionary, 4th Edition, 1951

<http://ecclesia.org/truth/maxims.html>

There is a clear consensus that maxims are mandatory authorities in law because they are based on reason and, through long usage, experience – apart from the 4th edition of Black's Law, which for no apparent reason simply reverses the authority of a maxim.

Up to the 3rd edition, case law is subject to the force of a maxim, which means it is subject to reason. After that, the position has reversed: a maxim only carries authority if it is part of case law.

No reason or authority is quoted for this about turn. Crucially, it gives precedence to a previous ruling whether or not it is just and works in practice – a perverted form of case law – over wisdom, reason and experience.

Law ceases to be a living institution working practically for the common good and becomes instead an arbitrary and authoritarian system which not only allows tyranny to flourish but is also the very heart of the mechanism of repression²².

The application of the maxim to the case before the court is generally the only difficulty. The true method of making the application is to ascertain how the maxim arose, and to consider whether the case to which it is applied is of the same character, or whether it is an exception to an apparently general rule. A full list of Maxims of Law follows. They are subject to God's Law.

Maxims of Law

Nothing against reason is lawful

A maxim is so called because its dignity is chiefest, and its authority most certain, and because universally approved by all

It has been said, with much truth, 'Where the law ends, tyranny begins'

²² We will find many other examples of the meaning of words being changed in Black's Law, usually to get around the Law of God (see *Usury* below)

List of Maxims

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable²³ Rights

The US Declaration of Independence drafted by Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson

Many maxims are based on biblical wisdom. They are all to be interpreted in the light of God's Law. Where they conflict with God's Law, they have no validity. The following Maxims have been approved for inclusion here by God, although I have made comments, which must be adopted with the maxim when using it to prevent injustice. The maxims in red carry greater weight. Comments and additions are in blue.

These maxims are taken from the following²⁴:

- *Bouvier's Law Dictionary*, by John Bouvier (1856)
- *Legal Maxims*, by Broom and Bouvier (1856)
- *A Dictionary of Law*, by William C. Anderson (1893)
- *Black's Law Dictionary*, by Henry Campell Black (3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Editions, 1933-1990)
- *Maxims of Law*, by Charles A. Weisman (1990)

²³ Although later drafts refer to 'inalienable', the original had 'unalienable' which is grammatically more correct. 'Unalienable' means you cannot take out a 'lien' on these rights. 'Alien' literally means 'without lien'.

²⁴ I am indebted to Richard Anthony for his research into maxims

Accidents and Injury

- An act of God does wrong to no one.
- The act of God does no injury; that is, no one is responsible for inevitable accidents.
- No one is held to answer for the effects of a superior force, or of an accident, unless his own fault has contributed.
- The execution of the Law does no injury.

The same cannot be said of equity.

- An action is not given to one who is not injured.
- An action is given to him who has been injured.

Any injured man has the right to damages in recompense, although he may choose not to pursue them

- He who suffers a damage by his own fault, has no right to complain.
- Mistakes, neglect, or misconducts are not to be regarded as accidents.
- There may be damage or injury inflicted without any act of injustice.
- Not every loss produces an injury.
- Whoever pays by mistake what he does not owe, may recover it back; but he who pays, knowing he owes nothing; is presumed to give.
- No man ought to be burdened in consequence of another's act.
- A personal injury does not receive satisfaction from a future course of proceeding.
- Wrong is wiped out by reconciliation.
- An injury is extinguished by the forgiveness or reconciliation of the party injured.

Benefits and Privileges

In applying the maxims below, you must allow for the fact that a necessity is not a benefit.

- Favours from government often carry with them an enhanced measure of regulation.
- Anyone may renounce a law introduced for his own benefit.

'A law' here must be legislation as you cannot renounce the Law of God. This demonstrates that legislation does not carry a duty of obedience

- No one is obliged to accept a benefit against his consent.
- He who receives the benefit should also bear the disadvantage.
- He who derives a benefit from a thing, ought to feel the disadvantages attending it.
- He who enjoys the benefit, ought also to bear the burden.
- He who enjoys the advantage of a right takes the accompanying disadvantage.
- A privilege is, as it were, a private law.
- A privilege is a personal benefit and dies with the person.
- One who avails himself of the benefits conferred by statute cannot deny its validity.
- What I approve I do not reject. I cannot approve and reject at the same time. I cannot take the benefit of an instrument, and at the same time repudiate it.
- He who does any benefit to another for me, and with my consent, is considered as doing it for me.

Commerce

- Usury is odious in law.
- The payment of the price of a thing is held as a purchase.
- Goods are worth as much as they can be sold for.

This holds as long as neither the seller or the buyer is involved in usury

- *Caveat emptor*: Let the buyer or purchaser beware.
- Let the seller or vendor beware.
- The payment of the price stands in the place of a sale.
- Mere recommendation of an article does not bind the vendor of it.
- It is settled that there is to be considered the home of each one of us where he may have his habitation and account-books, and where he has made an establishment of his business.
- No rule of law protects anyone who wilfully closes his ears to information, or refuses to make inquiry when circumstances of grave suspicion imperatively demand it.
- Let everyone employ himself in what he knows.
- He at whose risk a thing is done, should receive the profits arising from it.

Common Sense

- When you doubt, do not act unless there is a pressing, urgent need to act.
- It is a fault to meddle with what does not belong to or does not concern you.
- Many men know many things, no one knows everything.
- One is not present if he does not comprehend.
- It avails little to know what ought to be done, if you do not know how it is to be done.

- He who questions well, learns well.
- What ever is done in excess is prohibited by law.

One man's excess is another man's moderation. It is not the excess of something which causes the harm. It is the dark heart of the man who is freed from restraint by excess of, for example, alcohol, which causes men to break the law.

- No one is bound to give information about things he is ignorant of, but every one is bound to know that which he gives information about.
- No man is bound to have foreknowledge of a Divine or a future event.
- No one is bound to arm his adversary unless at the command of lawful authority as, for example, in the disclosure process at trial.

Consent and Contracts

- The essence of a contract being assent, there is no contract where assent is wanting.

Proof of contract requires assent. Bemused ignorance is not silent agreement or consent. Any maxim containing the word 'consent' must be interpreted in the light of this. There is a world of difference between agreement and non-disagreement. How can you prove silent agreement? And agreement to what?

- Consent makes the law. A contract is a law between the parties, which can acquire force only by consent.
- Consent makes the law: the terms of a contract, lawful in its purpose, constitute the law as between the parties.
- To him consenting no injury is done.
- He who consents cannot receive an injury.
- Consent removes or obviates a mistake.

Part 1: The Truth shall set you free

- He who mistakes is not considered as consenting.
- Every consent involves a submission; but a mere submission does not necessarily involve consent.
- A contract founded on a base and unlawful consideration, or against good morals, is null.
- The agreement of the parties makes the law of the contract.

Contract law includes the Law of God

- The contract makes the law.
- Agreements give the law to the contract.
- The agreement of the parties overcomes or prevails against the law.
- Agreement takes the place of the law: the express understanding of parties supercedes such understanding as the law would imply.
- Manner and agreement overrule the law.
- In the agreements of the contracting parties, the rule is to regard the intention rather than the words.
- Advice, unless fraudulent, does not create an obligation.
- No action at law arises out of an immoral consideration.
- No action at law arises on an immoral contract.
- The right of survivorship does not exist among merchants for the benefit of commerce.
- You ought to know with whom you deal.
- He who contracts, knows, or ought to know, the quality of the person with whom he contracts, otherwise he is not excusable.
- He who approves cannot reject.
- When two or more persons are liable on a joint obligation, if one makes default the other(s) must bear the whole.

The Third and Final Testament

- If anything is due to a corporation, it is not due to the individual members of it, nor do the members individually owe what the corporation owes.

But:

A man has no duty to a corporation.

The executive members of a corporation are jointly and severally liable for its debts.

- One who wills a thing to be or to be done to himself cannot complain of that thing as an injury.

Court and Pleas

- There can be no plea of that thing of which the dissolution is sought.
- A false plea is the basest of all things.
- There can be no plea against an action which entirely destroys the plea.
- He who does not deny, admits.

In any action at law, he who does not deny, when given ample opportunity to do so, admits.

- No one is believed in court but upon his oath.
- In law none is credited unless he is sworn. All the facts must, when established by witnesses, be under oath or affirmation.
- An infamous person is repelled or prevented from taking an oath.

Convictions under the Babylonian system of criminal and civil 'law' are not enough in themselves to make a man 'infamous' or a 'dead man' or an 'outlaw' under the Law. Any man established to have broken God's Law who does not make the recompense commanded by the Law has the rights of a dead man, that is: none. He therefore has no right to swear the oath. He is still bound though by his duty to God.

- An act of the court shall oppress no one.

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- The practice of a court is the law of the court.

So long as 'law' includes 'the Law'

- There ought to be an end of law suits.
- It concerns the commonwealth that there be an end of law suits.
- It is for the public good that there be an end of litigation.
- A personal action dies with the person. 'This must be understood of an action for a tort only.' Discuss.
- Equity acts upon the person.
- No one can sue in the name of another.

Court Appearance

- A general appearance cures antecedent irregularity of process, a defective service, etc.

According to Black's Law, 9th edition, to 'summons' means to 'request'. Any one may turn down a request without consequence at law. You therefore do not have to attend court unless lawfully commanded. If you do go, make sure the judge knows you are attending voluntarily.

- Certain legal consequences are attached to the voluntary act of a person.

But a person is a piece of paper. It is a legal fiction that a piece of paper can act or perform a duty. Legal consequences do not follow from the actions of a man.

- The presence of the body cures the error in the name; the truth of the name cures an error in the description
- An error in the name is immaterial if the body is certain.
- An error in the name is nothing when there is certainty as to the person.
- The truth of the demonstration removes the error of the name.

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Crime and Punishment

- A madman is punished by his madness alone.
- The instigator of a crime is worse than he who perpetrates it.
- They who consent to an act, and they who do it, shall be visited with equal punishment.
- Acting and consenting parties are liable to the same punishment.

These maxims appear to confuse the old meaning of 'consent' – what we would now call 'assent' -- with the new meaning of consent – 'not disagreeing'. There is a difference between those who assent – who actively contribute to an act even if it is by words only – and those who do not stop it but do not actively contribute either. That difference and its effect will depend upon the facts of each individual case.

- No one is punished for his thoughts.
- No one is punished for merely thinking of a crime.
- He who has committed iniquity, shall not have equity.

Anyone established to have broken the Law who does not make good his debt has committed iniquity and is a dead man under the Law. As a dead man has no rights, he has no right to equity and no longer has a person.

- He who is once bad, is presumed to be always so in the same degree.
- He who is once criminal is presumed to be always criminal in the same kind or way.
- Whatever is once bad, is presumed to be so always in the same degree.

The three maxims above appear contrary to God's Law, which is founded on forgiveness and the salvation of sinners. If we learn one thing from the parable of the Boy who cried Wolf, it is that previous behaviour does not necessarily condition current behaviour. Just because a man

Part 1: The Truth shall set you free

lied in the past does not necessarily make him a liar now.

- He who does not forbid a crime while he may, sanctions it.
- He who does not blame, approves.
- He is clear of blame who knows, but cannot prevent.
- No one is to be punished for the crime or wrong of another.
- No guilt attaches to him who is compelled to obey.
- Gross negligence is held equivalent to intentional wrong.
- Misconduct binds its own authors. It is a never-failing axiom that everyone is accountable only for his own offence or wrong.
- In offences, the will and not the consequences are to be looked to BUT the intention amounts to nothing unless some effect follows.
- It is to the intention that all law applies.
- The intention of the party is the soul of the instrument.
- Every act is to be estimated by the intention of the doer.
- An act does not make a man a criminal, unless his intention be criminal.
- An act does not make a person guilty, unless the intention be also guilty. This maxim applies only to criminal cases; in civil matters it is otherwise.
- In offences, the intention is regarded, not the event.
- Take away the will, and every action will be indifferent.
- Your motive gives a name to your act.
- An outlaw is, as it were, put out of the protection of the law.

An outlaw has the rights of a dead man: none.

- Vainly does he who offends against the law, seek the help of the law.

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- Drunkenness inflames and produces every crime.
- Drunkenness both aggravates and reveals every crime.
- He who sins when drunk shall be punished when sober.
- Punishment is due if the words of an oath be false.
- A prison is established not for the sake of punishment, but of detention and guarding.
- Those sinning secretly are punished more severely than those sinning openly.
- Punishment ought not to precede a crime.
- If one falsely accuses another of a crime, the punishment due to that crime should be inflicted upon the perjured informer²⁵.

Customs and Usages

Understanding the spirit of the Law is the best way to expound the Law. While Custom can be preferred to 'law' in the sense of legislation – as legislation does not create a binding duty -- it cannot be preferred to the Law, which is paramount and mandatory. Since God is eternal without beginning and end, rights under his Law takes precedence as the more ancient law.

- Long time and long use, beyond the memory of man, suffices for right.
- Custom is the best expounder of the law.
- Custom is another law.
- A prescriptive and legitimate custom overcomes the law.

²⁵ The judges must make a thorough investigation, and if the witness proves to be a liar, giving false testimony against a fellow Israelite, then do to the false witness as that witness intended to do to the other party. You must purge the evil from among you. [Deuteronomy 19.18-19](#)

- Custom leads the willing, law compels or draws the unwilling.
- Usage is the best interpreter of things.
- Custom is the best interpreter of laws.
- What is done contrary to the custom of our ancestors, neither pleases nor appears right.
- Where two rights concur, the more ancient shall be preferred.

Expressions and Words

- The meaning of words is the spirit of the law²⁶.

The spirit of the law is justice.

- It is immaterial whether a man gives his assent by words or by acts and deeds.
- It matters not whether a revocation be by words or by acts.
- What is expressed renders what is implied silent.
- An unequivocal statement prevails over an implication.
- In ambiguous expressions, the intention of the person using them is chiefly to be regarded.
- The expression of those things which are tacitly implied operates nothing.
- The expression of one thing is the exclusion of another.

The above two maxims seem too generally cast. And will depend on the facts in each individual case.

- A general expression is to be construed generally.
- A general expression implies nothing certain.
- General words are understood in a general sense.
- When the words and the mind agree, there is no place for interpretation.

²⁶ Because through Christ Jesus the law of the Spirit who gives life has set you free from the law of sin and death. [Romans 8:2](#)

- Every interpretation either declares, extends or restrains.
- The best interpretation is made from things preceding and following; i.e., the context.
- Words are to be interpreted according to the subject-matter.
- He who considers merely the letter of an instrument goes but skin deep into its meaning.
- Frequently where the propriety of words is attended to, the meaning of truth is lost.
- Words are to be taken most strongly against him who uses them.
- Multiplicity and indistinctness produce confusion; and questions, the more simple they are, the more lucid.
- When two things repugnant to each other are found in a will, the least repugnant is to be confirmed.
- Bad or false grammar does not vitiate a deed or grant.
- Many things can be implied from a few expressions.
- Language is the exponent of the intention.
- Words are indicators of the mind or thought.
- Speech is the index of the mind²⁷.
- Laws are imposed, not upon words, but upon things.

Fictions

- A fiction is a rule of law that assumes something which is or may be false as true.
- Where truth is, fiction of law does not exist.

²⁷ Those who consider themselves religious and yet do not keep a tight rein on their tongues deceive themselves, and their religion is worthless. [James 1:26](#)

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- There is no fiction without law.
- Fictions arise from the law, and not law from fictions
- Fiction is against the truth, but it is to have truth.
- In a fiction of law, equity always subsists.

Fictions of law exist only in equity. The Law does not recognise fictions of law.

- A fiction of law injures no one.

The above is badly expressed and is superceded by the maxim directly below. The above maxim should read: 'A fiction of law must not injure anyone'

- Fiction of law is wrongful if it works loss or injury to any one.

Fraud and Deceit

- It is safer to be deceived than to deceive.
- A deceiver deals in generals.
- Fraud lies hidden in general expressions.
- A concealed fault is equal to a deceit.
- Out of fraud no action arises.

Fraud is actionable under the Law.

- A forestaller²⁸ is an oppressor of the poor, and a public enemy to the whole community and the country.
- It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.
- Gross negligence is equivalent to fraud.
- Once a fraud, always a fraud.

This is prejudice, not a maxim. If a fraud only remains a fraud, if it is proved with regard to current evidence and analysis. Under the Law of God, we give a man the benefit of the doubt.

²⁸ To buy up (goods) in advance in order to increase the price when resold or to prevent sales at a fair, market, etc. by buying up or diverting goods.

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- What otherwise is good and just, if it be sought by force and fraud, becomes bad and unjust.
- He is not deceived who knows himself to be deceived.
- Let him who wishes to be deceived, be deceived.
- He who does not prevent what he can, seems to commit the thing.
- He who does not prevent what he can prevent, is viewed as assenting.
- He who does not forbid what he can forbid, seems to assent.

Assent -- as opposed to consent -- requires action. 'Not preventing' and 'not forbidding' do not appear to require action. Your duty to God under the first commandment requires you to do everything within your ability to prevent and forbid iniquity. That failure of duty is punishable in the same way as assenting to iniquity, only where the facts would show that the effect of the two would be similar.

- He who does not forbid, when he might forbid, commands.

This maxim does not stand up to reasoned scrutiny. He who does not forbid, when he might, consents.

- He who does not repel a wrong when he can, induces it.
- Often it is the new road, not the old one, which deceives the traveller.
- Deceit is an artifice, since it pretends one thing and does another.

God and Religion

- If ever the law of God and man are at variance, the former are to be obeyed in derogation of the later.
- That which is against Divine Law is repugnant to society and is void.

- He who becomes a soldier of Christ has ceased to be a soldier of the world²⁹.

- Where the Divinity is insulted the case is unpardonable.

Except by the Christ who has the authority to forgive sins.

- Human things never prosper when divine things are neglected.
- No man is presumed to be forgetful of his eternal welfare, and particularly at the point of death.
- The church does not die.
- That is the highest law which favours religion³⁰.

'Love God' is the highest law. It favours God and man over forms of groupthink, like Catholicism, communism or capitalism.

- The law is from everlasting.

God's Law is from everlasting. Man's legislation must have a date from which it takes effect.

- He who acts badly, hates the light.
- He who does not willingly speak the truth, is a betrayer of the truth.
- He who does not speak the truth, is a traitor to the truth.

Truth comes from God. Reject that which comes from God and you reject God. There is no neutrality in the Eternal War of Good and Evil.

- The truth that is not sufficiently defended is frequently overpowered; and he who does not disapprove, approves.
- Suppression of the truth is equivalent to the expression of what is false.
- Truth, by whomever pronounced, is from God.
- Truth fears nothing but concealment.

²⁹ Join with me in suffering, like a good soldier of Christ Jesus. No one serving as a soldier gets entangled in civilian affairs, but rather tries to please his commanding officer. [2 Timothy 2:3-4](#)

³⁰ See the definition of 'religion'.

- We can do nothing against truth³¹.

- Truth is the mother of justice.

- To swear is to call God to witness, and is an act of religion.

'To swear' is to call God as witness and potential judge. 'Religion' means 'binding together (again)'. In the first instance, it means 'binding together with God (again)'.

- Earlier in time, is stronger in right. First in time, first in right.
- He who is before in time, is preferred in right.

This is particularly true when considering the right to hold land or property.

- What is first is truest; and what comes first in time, is best in law.

This applies to God's Law.

- No man is ignorant of his eternal welfare.

- All men know God³².

You would be hard pressed to find anyone who had not heard of God. Knowing of God, it is up to each man to develop this knowledge.

- The cause of the Church is a public cause.

- The Law of God and the law of the land are all one, and both favour and preserve the common good of the land.

- No man warring for God should be troubled by secular business.
- What is given to the church is given to God.

³¹ For we cannot do anything against the truth, but only for the truth. [2 Corinthians 13:8](#)

³² No longer will they teach their neighbour, or say to one another, 'Know the Lord,' because they will all know me, from the least of them to the greatest. [Hebrews 8:11](#).

Governments and Jurisdiction

- That which seems necessary for the king and the state ought not to be said to tend to the prejudice of liberty of the Christ's ekklesia³³.
- The power which is derived from God cannot be greater than that from which it is derived God³⁴.
- The order of things is confounded if everyone preserves not his jurisdiction.
- Jurisdiction is a power introduced for the public good, on account of the necessity of dispensing justice.
- Every jurisdiction has its own bounds.
- The government cannot confer a favour which occasions injury and loss to others.
- A minor ought not to be guardian of a minor, for he is unfit to govern others who does not know how to govern himself.
- The government is to be subject to the law, for the law makes government.
- The law is not to be violated by those in government.

Heirs

- God, and not man, make the heir.
- God alone makes the heir, not man.
- Co-heirs are deemed as one body or person, by reason of the unity of right which they possess.
- No one can be both owner and heir at the same time.
- An heir is either by right of property, or right of representation.

³³ 'Ekklesia' means 'the congregation [of Christ]'. In this case, it refers to anyone following the Law of God

³⁴ Let everyone be subject to the governing authorities, for there is no authority except that which God has established. The authorities that exist have been established by God. [Romans 13:1](#)

- An heir is the same person with his ancestor.

Because the ancestor, during his life, bears in his body (of law) all his heirs.

- 'Heir' is a collective name or noun

So it is not private, and has no private rights.

- Several co-heirs are as one body, by reason of the unity of right which they possess.
- The law favours a man's inheritance.
- Heir is a term of law, son one of nature.
- An heir is another self, and a son is a part of the father.
- The heir succeeds to the restitution not the penalty.

Judges and Judgment

- Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.
- One who commands lawfully must be obeyed.
- Whoever does anything by the command of a judge is not reckoned to have done it with an evil intent, because it is necessary to obey³⁵.

The test here is the word 'command' An order is not a command. A judge who does not respect the oath has no authority.

- Where a person does an act by command of one exercising judicial authority, the law will not suppose that he acted from any wrongful or improper motive, because it was his bounden duty to obey.
- A judgment is always taken as truth.
- If you judge, understand.

³⁵ For the LORD is our judge, the LORD is our lawgiver, the LORD is our king; it is he who will save us. [Isaiah 33:22](#)

Stand under the authority of God.
Comprehend what you are doing.

- It is the duty of a good judge to remove the cause of litigation.
- The end of litigation is justice.
- To a judge who exceeds his office or jurisdiction no obedience is due.
- One who exercises jurisdiction out of his territory is not obeyed with impunity.
- A twisting of language is unworthy of a judge.
- A good judge decides according to justice and right, and prefers equity to strict law.

Justice and right come from the Law, not from equity and legality.

- Of the credit and duty of a judge, no question can arise; but it is otherwise respecting his knowledge, whether he be mistaken as to the law or fact.
- It is punishment enough for a judge that he is responsible to God.

This will depend on the case. If the judge has wilfully ignored his responsibility to God, then he deserves to be punished for failure to respect the oath, failure to do his duty to God and for undermining justice, failure to do his duty to man.

- That is the best system of law which confides as little as possible to the discretion of the judge.
- That law is the best which leaves the least discretion to the judge; and this is an advantage which results from certainty.
- He is the best judge who relies as little as possible on his own discretion.
- Whenever there is a doubt between liberty and slavery, the decision must be in favour of liberty.
- He who decides anything, a party being unheard, though he should decide right, does wrong.
- He who spares the guilty, punishes the innocent.

In the Bible, Jesus the Christ is crucified even though there is no charge against him and Jesus Bar Abbas³⁶ is spared even though he is a convicted criminal.

- The judge is condemned when a guilty person escapes punishment.

Man does not have the authority to justly punish other men. The guilty are sent to prison for reasons of rehabilitation and the safety of others. That said, for the Law to work, similar sanctions must be made according to similar cases. A judge should certainly not draw any benefit for imprisoning a man.

- What appears not does not exist, and nothing appears judicially before judgment.
- It is improper to pass an opinion on any part of a sentence, without examining the whole.
- Hasty justice is the step-mother of misfortune.
- Faith is the sister of justice.
- Justice knows not father not mother; justice looks at truth alone.
- A judge is not to act upon his personal judgment or from a dictate of private will, but to pronounce according to law and justice.
- No one should be judge in his own cause.
- No one can be at once judge and party.
- A judge is to expound, not to make, the law.
- It is the duty of a judge to declare the law, not to enact the law or make it.
- Definite, legal conclusions cannot be arrived at upon hypothetical averments.
- A judge is the law speaking.

³⁶ 'Bar Abbas' means Son of the Father. It is the mob who condemn the Biblical Christ to death rather than a convicted criminal. In Greek, 'demos' means 'the mob'. From it, we get 'democracy' – 'the rule of the mob', the opposite of the rule of Law

When he follows the two commandments of the Law, a judge is a judge. When he sits to decide legislation, he is an accountant.

- A judge should have two salts: the salt of wisdom, lest he be insipid; and the salt of conscience, lest he be devilish.
- He who flees judgment confesses his guilt.
- No man should be condemned unheard.
- The judge is counsel for the prisoner.
- Everyone is presumed to be innocent until his guilt is established beyond a reasonable doubt.
- Justice is neither to be denied **nor delayed**.
- It is the property of a Judge to administer justice, not to give it.
- Justice is an excellent virtue, and pleasing to the Most High.

Law

- A maxim is so called because its dignity is chiefest, and its authority most certain, and because universally approved of all.
- All law has either been derived from the consent of the people, established by necessity, confirmed by custom, or of Divine Providence.
- Nothing is so becoming to authority as to live according to the Law.

God is the only authority, despite what certain men might claim. It pleases God that we live according to his Law.

- He acts prudently who obeys the commands of the Law.
- Law is the safest helmet; under the shield of the law no one is deceived.

Under the shield of the Law, no one is deceived. Under the rules of Babylon everyone including the judge is deceived, it appears.

- An argument drawn from authority is the strongest in law.

The higher the authority, the greater the weight of the argument, though still subject to right application and reason. *Donoghue v Stevenson* established that the Bible was a higher authority than any other found in English case law.

- An argument drawn from a similar case, or analogy, avails in law.
- That which was originally void, does not by lapse of time become valid.
- The law does not seek to compel a man to do that which he cannot possibly perform.
- The law requires nothing impossible.
- The law compels no one to do anything which is useless or impossible.
- No one is bound to do what is impossible
- Impossibility excuses the law.
- No prescription runs against a person unable to act.
- The law shall not, through the medium of its executive capacity, work a wrong.
- The law does wrong to no one.
- An act of the law wrongs no man.
- The law never works an injury, or does a man a wrong.
- The construction of law works not an injury.
- An argument drawn from what is inconvenient is good in law, because the law will not permit any inconvenience.
- Nothing inconvenient is lawful.
- Nothing against reason is lawful.
- The law which governs corporations is the same as that which governs individuals.

The Law which governs men is not the same as the legislation which governs persons, corporations and individuals all of which are godless entities.

Part 1: The Truth shall set you free

- The laws sometimes sleep, but never die.
- A contemporaneous exposition is the best and most powerful in the law.
- The law never suffers anything contrary to truth.
- Law is the dictate of reason.
- The law does not notice or care for trifling matters.
- It is a miserable slavery where the law is vague or uncertain.
- It is a wretched state of things when the law is vague and mutable.
- Examples illustrate and do not restrict the law.
- The disposition of law is firmer and more powerful than the will of man.
- Law is established for the benefit of man³⁷.

God's Law is established for the benefit of man. Legislation is the cack-handed attempt of man to act like God. Although every statute must have as its basis the better protection of liberty, we now have legislation which allows hearsay evidence to be introduced into criminal hearings.

- To be able to know is the same as to know. This maxim is applied to the duty of every one to know the law.
- We may do what is allowed by law.
- Ignorance of fact may excuse, but not ignorance of law.
- Ignorance of facts excuses, ignorance of law does not excuse.
- In a doubtful case, that is the construction of the law which the words indicate.
- In doubt, the gentler course is to be followed.
- In doubt, the safer course is to be adopted.

³⁷ Then he said to them, "The Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath. [Mark 2:27](#)

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- In a deed which may be considered good or bad, the law looks more to the good than to the bad.
 - In things favoured what does good is more regarded than what does harm.
 - In all affairs, and principally in those which concern the administration of justice, the rules of equity ought to be followed.
- The Law comes above equity.
- In ambiguous things, such a construction is to be made, that what is inconvenient and absurd is to be avoided.
 - Law is the science of what is good and evil.
 - The law punishes falsehood.
 - Reason and authority are the two brightest lights in the world.
 - The reason of the law is the soul of the law.
 - The reason ceasing, the law itself ceases.

- When the reason, which is the soul of a law, ceases to exist, the law itself should lose its operative effect.
- In default of the law, the maxim rules.
- Human laws are born, live and die.
- It is a perpetual law that no human or positive law can be perpetual.
- If you depart from the law you will wander without a guide and everything will be in a state of uncertainty to every one³⁸.
- Where there is no law there is no transgression, as it regards the world³⁹.

Legislation must be written down before it can have any force at all.

³⁸ Keep this Book of the Law always on your lips; meditate on it day and night, so that you may be careful to do everything written in it. Then you will be prosperous and successful. [Joshua 1:8](#)

³⁹ Because the law brings wrath. And where there is no law there is no transgression. [Romans 4:15](#)

Part 1: The Truth shall set you free

- Everything is permitted, which is not forbidden by law.
- All rules of law are liable to exceptions⁴⁰.

There are exceptions to all rules. God's Law does not though consist of rules but of commandments. There are no exceptions to God's commandments or laws. The fact that Jewish priests could be excused the rule about respecting the Sabbath proves that the so-called 'Ten Commandments' are rules, not Law.

- An exception to the rule should not destroy the rule.
- What is inconvenient or contrary to reason, is not allowed in law.
- The laws serve the vigilant, not those who sleep upon their rights.
- Relief is not given to such as sleep on their rights.
- Nothing unjust is presumed in law.
- Acts required by law to be done, admit of no qualification.
- To know the laws, is not to observe their mere words, but their force and power.
- We are all bound to our lawgiver, regardless of our personal interpretation of reality.
- Legality is not reality
- The law sustains the watchful.
- Those awake, not those asleep, the laws assist.
- Legal remedies are for the active and vigilant.
- What is good and equal, is the law of laws.

Everyone must be treated equally under the Law. There is no reason for discrimination.

⁴⁰ Haven't you read in the Law that the priests on Sabbath duty in the temple desecrate the Sabbath and yet are innocent? [Matthew 12:5](#)

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- Whose right it is to institute, his right it is to abrogate.
- Laws are abrogated or repealed by the same authority by which they are made.
- The civil law is what a people establishes for itself.

It is not established by God but must recognise God's Law to be lawful

- Many things have been introduced into the common law, with a view to the public good, which are inconsistent with sound reason.

The law of merchants was merged with the common law, which is not the Common Law or God's Law

- The people is the greatest master of error.
- A man may obey the law and yet be neither honest nor a good neighbour.

Since the second commandment requires that you love your neighbour, then 'the law' in question cannot be God's Law because if you obeyed that you would be a good neighbour. Following legislation without following God's Law that underpins it does not make you a good human being.

- To investigate [[inquire into](#)] is the way to know what things are truly lawful⁴¹.
- Those who do not preserve the law of the land, they justly incur the awesome and indelible brand of infamy.

Another maxim says: 'The law of the land is the Law of God'

- Laws should bind their own maker.
- Necessity overrules the law.
- Necessity makes that lawful which otherwise is not lawful.
- Things which are tolerated on account of necessity ought not to be drawn into precedents.

⁴¹ Do your best to present yourself to God as one approved, a worker who does not need to be ashamed and who correctly handles the word of truth. [2 Timothy 2:15](#)

Part 1: The Truth shall set you free

- It has been said, with much truth,
"Where the law ends, tyranny begins."

Marriage

The following maxims only apply to civil law. A husband or a wife is primarily and definitively a man or woman. As such, they can, for example, give evidence for or against each other under the Law. Marriage is not part of the New Covenant.

- The law favours dower; it is the reward of chastity; therefore let it be preserved.
- Husband and wife are considered one person in law.
- A wife is not her own mistress, but is under the power of her husband.
- The union of a man and a woman is of the law of nature.
- Marriages ought to be free.
- All things which are of the wife, belong to the husband.
- Although the property may be the wife's, the husband is the keeper of it, since he is the head of the wife.
- Consent, and not cohabitation, makes the marriage.

There is no such thing as 'common law' marriage.

- Insanity prevents marriage from being contracted, because consent is needed.
- A wife follows the domicile of her husband.
- Husband and wife cannot be a witness for, or against, each other, because of the union of person that exists.
- The right of blood and kindred cannot be destroyed by any civil law.
- Children are the blood of their parents, but the father and mother are not of the blood of the children.

Souls come from God. Every man incarnated has a soul. Children therefore belong primarily to God. Parents are

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responsible for their children up to the age of 10, when children can be held to account in law for their acts.

Miscellaneous

- He who has the risk has the dominion or advantage.
- There is no disputing against a man denying principles.

Without principles, he will not listen to reason so there is no point in arguing with him .

- The immediate, and not the remote cause, is to be considered.. A consequence ought not to be drawn from another consequence.

'Imminence' is a key test in law. There is a world of difference between a man who declares 'Kill the rich' at a rally and a man who says: 'Kill him!' to a man with a loaded gun.

- He who takes away the means, destroys the end.
- He who destroys the means, destroys the end.
- He who seeks a reason for everything, subverts reason.
- Every exception not watched tends to assume the place of the principle.
- Where there is a right, there is a remedy.
- For every legal right the law provides a remedy.
- He who uses the right of another [belonging to Christ] ought to use the same right [of Christ].

In other words, don't use something new, or something outside of Christ's teachings.

- Liberty is an inestimable good.
- All shall have liberty to renounce those things which have been established in their favour.

Part 1: The Truth shall set you free

- Power is not conferred, but for the public good.
- Power ought to follow, not to precede justice.
- To know properly is to know the reason and cause of a thing.
- The useful by the useless is not destroyed.
- Where there is no act, there can be no force.
- One may not do an act to himself.
- A thing done cannot be undone.
- No man is bound for the advice he gives unless he is paid for it or it is given in an official capacity.
- He who commands a thing to be done is held to have done it himself.
- When anything is commanded, everything by which it can be accomplished is also commanded.
- The principal part of everything is the beginning.
- To refer errors to their origin is to refute them.
- The origin of a thing ought to be inquired into.
- Human nature does not change with time or environment.
- Anger is short insanity.
- It is lawful to repel force by force, provided it be done with the moderation of blameless defence, not for the purpose of taking revenge, but to ward off injury.
- The status of a person is his legal position or condition.
- A person is a man considered with reference to a certain status.
- The partner of my partner is not my partner.
- Use is the master of things, experience is the mistress of things.
- Protection draws to it subjection, subjection, protection.

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- Error artfully coloured is in many things more probable than naked truth; and frequently error conquers truth and reasoning.

Officers

- Ignorance of the Law does not excuse misconduct in anyone, least of all a sworn officer of the law.
- Summonses or citations should not be granted before it is expressed under the circumstances whether the summons ought to be made.
- A delegated power cannot be again delegated. A deputy cannot appoint a deputy.
- An office ought to be injurious to no one.
- A neglected duty often works as much against the interests as a duty wrongfully performed.
- Failure to enforce the law does not change it.
- It is contrary to the Law of Nations to do violence to Ambassadors.
- An Ambassador fills the place of the king by whom he is sent, and is to be honoured as he is whose place he fills.
- The greatest enemies to peace are force and wrong.
- Force and wrong are greatly contrary to peace.
- Force is inimical to the laws.

Possession

- No one gives who does not have.
- No one can give what he does not own.
- One cannot transfer to another a right which he has not.
- He gives nothing who has nothing.
- Two cannot possess one thing each in entirety.

- A gift is rendered complete by the possession of the receiver.
- What is mine cannot be taken away without my consent.
- He that gives never ceases to possess until he that receives begins to possess.
- A person in possession is not bound to prove that the possessions belong to him.
- Things taken or captured by pirates and robbers do not change their ownership.
- Things which are taken from enemies immediately become the property of the captors.
- It is one thing to possess, it is another to be in possession.
- Possession of the term⁴², possession of the reversioner.

Property and Land

- Land lying unoccupied is given to the first occupant.
- What belongs to no one, naturally belongs to the first occupant.
- Possession is a good title, where no better title appears.
- Long possession produces the right of possession, and takes away from the true owner his action.
- When a man has the possession as well as the right of property, he is said to have *jus duplicatum* - a double right, forming a complete title.

Under God's Law, a right comes above a title.

- Rights of dominion are transferred without title or delivery, by prescription, *to wit*, long and quiet possession.

⁴² A 'term' or 'termor' is someone who holds office, land or other property for an agreed term or period of time. When the time is up, the property returns to the 'reversioner'.

- Possessor has right against all men but him who has the very right.

No man may take your land off you lawfully except the Christ, the highest authority in law alive who therefore has the 'very right'

- Enjoy your own property in such a manner as not to injure that of another person.
- He who owns the soil, owns up to the sky.
- The owner of a piece of land owns everything above and below it to an indefinite extent.
- Of whom is the land, of him is it also to the sky and to the deepest depths; he who owns the land owns all above and all below the surface.

- Every person has exclusive dominion over the soil which he absolutely owns; hence such an owner of land has the exclusive right of hunting and fishing on his land, and the waters covering it.

- Every man's house is his castle.

You have no duty to open the door to any man unless he has a lawful signed warrant for entry, authorising the use of force.

- A citizen cannot be taken by force from his house to be conducted before a judge or to prison.

A man must not be taken from his house by force without a lawful signed warrant of authority.

- The habitation of each one is an inviolable asylum for him.
- Whatever is affixed to the soil belongs to it.
- Rivers and ports are public, therefore the right of fishing there is common to all.
- Land comprehends any ground soil, or earth whatsoever; as meadows, pastures, woods, moors, waters, and marshes.

Right and Wrong

- A right cannot arise from a wrong.
- You are not to do evil that good may come of it.
- It is not lawful to do evil that good may come of it.
- That interpretation is to be received, which will not intend a wrong.
- It is better to suffer every wrong or ill, than to consent to it.
- It is better to recede than to proceed wrongly.
- To lie is to go against the mind.
- The multitude of those who err is no excuse for error⁴³.
- No one is considered as committing damages, unless he is doing what he has no right to do.
- No one shall take advantage of his own wrong.
- No man ought to derive any benefit of his own wrong.
- No one ought to gain by another's loss.
- No one ought to enrich himself at the expense of others.
- No one can improve his condition by a crime.
- He who uses his legal rights, harms no one.

He who uses his rights under the Law harms no one. A legal right often leads to abuse of a God-given right, without redress in civil courts of equity.

- An error not resisted is approved.
- He who is silent appears to consent.

The operative words here are 'appears to.' How can you know? A man cannot consent to what he does not comprehend, because consent is 'silent agreement'

⁴³ Do not follow the crowd in doing wrong. When you give testimony in a lawsuit, do not pervert justice by siding with the crowd. [Exodus 23:2](#)

and you cannot agree with what you do not comprehend.

- Things silent are sometimes considered as expressed.
- To conceal is one thing, to be silent another.
- Concealment of the truth is (equivalent to) a statement of what is false.
- Suppression of fact, which should be disclosed, is the same in effect as wilful misrepresentation.
- Evil is not presumed.
- It is safer to err on the side of mercy.

Scriptural

- Unequal things ought not to be joined.
- Things unite with similar things.
- The law is no respecter of persons.
- Time runs against the slothful and those who neglect their rights.
- Debts follow the person of the debtor.
- The most favorable construction is made in restitutions⁴⁴.
- Where damages are given, the losing party should pay the costs of the victor.
- In many counselors there is safety.
- Remove the foundation, the structure or work will fall⁴⁵.
- A legacy is confirmed by the death of the testator, in the same manner as a gift from a living person is by delivery alone.

⁴⁴ [Exodus 22:5-6](#)

⁴⁵ They are like a man building a house, who dug down deep and laid the foundation on rock. When a flood came, the torrent struck that house but could not shake it, because it was well built. But the one who hears my words and does not put them into practice is like a man who built a house on the ground without a foundation. The moment the torrent struck that house, it collapsed and its destruction was complete. [Luke 6:48-49](#)
See also: 'The stone the builders rejected has become the cornerstone'

- The will of a testator is ambulatory (alterable, revocable) up to his death.
- Every will is completed at death. A will speaks from the time of death only.
- The last will of a testator is to be fulfilled according to his real intention.
- To insult the deity is an unpardonable offence⁴⁶.
- Women are excluded from all civil and public charges or offices.

This 'maxim' is refuted by the right to equal treatment under the Law. Neither of the biblical authorities which are cited actually support the intention behind this rule, [Timothy 2:12](#), [1 Corinthians 14:34](#). No woman has authority over a man because no human being has authority over another. There must be no discrimination.

- He who is in the womb, is considered as born, **whenever it is for his benefit**.
- He who first offends, causes the strife.
- He who pays tardily, pays less than he ought.
- The beaten path is the safe path; the old way is the safe way.

You don't need to re-invent the wheel.

Servants and Slaves

A man may freely consent to be a servant or a slave. But the moment he ceases to give that consent, he is once again free, no matter what he might have agreed to in any contract, and has all his rights intact, as a creation of God. Since no man has the right to keep another against his will, the rights of a man with regard to slave-keeping have no basis under the Law or any system of law.

⁴⁶ And so I tell you, every kind of sin and slander can be forgiven, but blasphemy against the Spirit will not be forgiven. [Matthew 12:31](#)

Any attempt to enslave a man against his will will be met with the severest penalties under the Law.

- Whatever is acquired by the servant, is acquired for the master.
- A slave is not a person.

But he is a man with rights under the Law.

- A slave, and everything a slave has, belongs to his master.

Only if the slave consents.

- He who acts by or through another, acts for himself.
- He who does anything through another, is considered as doing it himself.
- **The master is liable for injury done by his servant.**
- He is not presumed to consent who obeys the orders of his father or his master.

Wisdom and Knowledge

- If you know not the names of things, the knowledge of things themselves perishes; and of you lose the names, the distinction of the things is certainly lost.
- Names are mutable, but things immutable.
- Names of things ought to be understood according to common usage, not according to the opinions of individuals.
- A name is not sufficient if a thing or subject for it does not exist by law or by fact.
- Not to believe rashly is the nerve of wisdom.
- **Reason is a ray of the Divine Light.**
- Abundant caution does no harm **unless there is a pressing threat or need.**
- External acts indicate undisclosed thoughts.

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- External actions show internal secrets.
- Outward acts evince the inward purpose.
- You will perceive many things more easily by practice than by rules.
- Remove the cause and the effect will cease.
- Give the things which are yours whilst they are yours; after death they are not yours.

Witnesses and Proof

- A witness is a person who is present at and observes a transaction.
- The answer of one witness shall not be heard.

One witness is not enough to convict anyone accused of any crime or offence. A matter must be established by the testimony of two or more witnesses⁴⁷.

- The testimony of one witness, unsupported, may not be enough to convict; for there may then be merely oath against oath.
- This is a maxim of the civil law, where everything must be proved by two witnesses.
- In law, none is credited unless he is sworn. All facts must, when established by witnesses, be under oath or affirmation.
- A confession made in court is of greater effect than any proof.
- No man is bound to produce writings against himself.
- No one can be made to testify against himself or betray himself.
- No one is bound to accuse himself.
- No one ought to accuse himself, unless before God.

⁴⁷ [Deuteronomy 19:15](#), quoted at [Matthew 18:16](#), [Corinthians 13:1](#).

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- One making a voluntary confession, is to be dealt with more mercifully.
- He ought not to be heard who advances a proposition contrary to the rules of law.
- False in one (particular), false in all.

Not a good rule. The one below is better:

- Deliberate falsehood in one matter will be imputed to related matters but will not be held to be absolute evidence of further falsehood.
- He who alleges contradictory things is not to be listened to.

- Proofs are to be weighed not numbered; that is, the more worthy or credible are to be believed.

It doesn't matter how many men say something, because the Word of God is superior to all. It does not matter how many people believe a lie, it's still a lie.

- A presumption will stand good until the contrary is proved.
 - The presumption is always in favour of the one who denies.
 - All things are presumed to be lawfully done and duly performed until the contrary is proved.
 - When the plaintiff does not prove his case, the defendant is absolved.
 - When opinions are equal, a defendant is acquitted.
 - An act done by me against my will is not my act.
 - What does not appear and what is not is the same; it is not the defect of law, but the want of proof.
 - The faculty or right of offering proof is not to be narrowed.
 - The latter decisions are stronger in law.
- A maxim of civil law, not God's Law
- No one is restrained from using several defences.

Part 1: The Truth shall set you free

- No one is bound to inform about a thing he knows not, but he who gives information is bound to know what he says.
- No one is bound to expose himself to misfortune and dangers.
- Plain truths need not be proved.
- What is clearly apparent need not be proved.
- One eye witness is better than ten ear ones.
- An eye witness outweighs others.
- What appears to the court needs not the help of witnesses.
- It is in the nature of things, that he who denies a fact is not bound to prove it.
- The burden of proof lies upon him who affirms, not on him who denies.
- The claimant is always bound to prove: the burden of proof lies on him.
- Upon the one alleging, not upon him denying, rests the duty of proving.
- Upon the plaintiff rests the proving – the burden of proof.

The Third and Final Testament

- The necessity of proving lies with him who makes the charge.
- When the law presumes the affirmative, the negative is to be proved.
- When the proofs of facts are present, what need is there of words.
- It is vain to prove that which if proved would not aid the matter in question.
- Facts are more powerful than words.
- Negative facts are not proof.
- Witnesses cannot testify to a negative; they must testify to an affirmative.
- Better is the condition of the defendant, than that of the plaintiff.
- What is not proved and what does not exist are the same; it is not a defect of the law, but of proof.
- Principles prove, they are not proved.
- There is no reasoning of principles.
- All things are presumed to have been done in due and solemn form.

**‘Is it not written
in *your law*..?’**

The Law and Babylon

In her hand, she held a gold cup, full of obscenities and the foulness of her fornication; and written on her forehead was a name with a secret meaning:

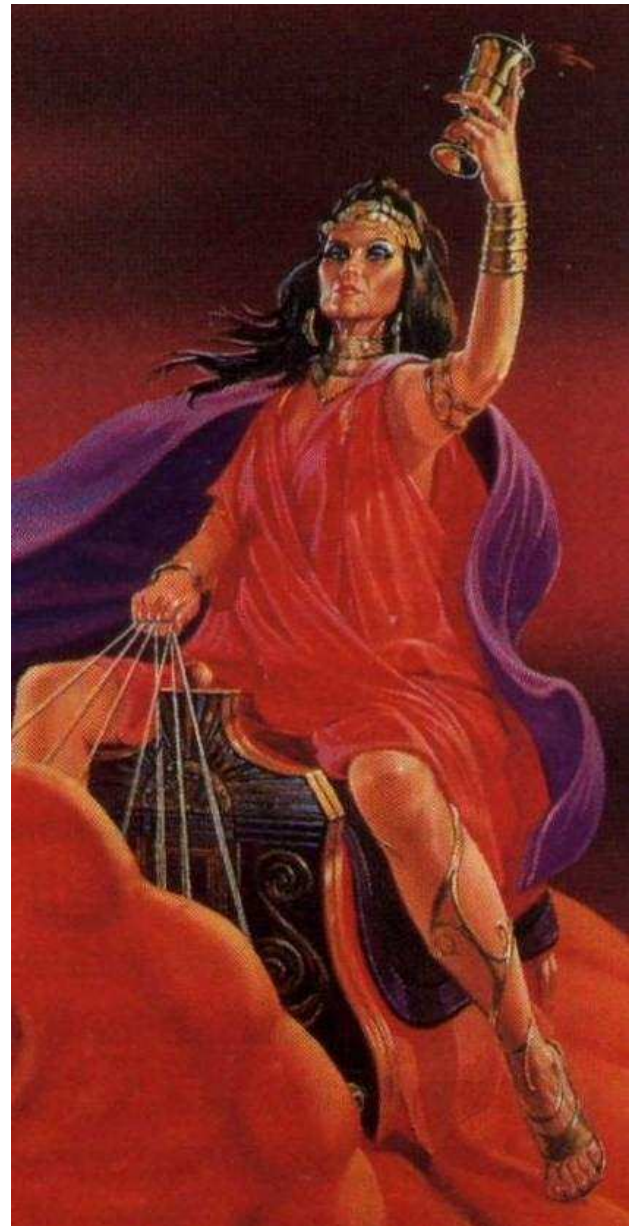
Babylon the Great
The mother of whores
and of every obscenity on
earth

The woman I saw was drunk with the blood of God's prophets, with the blood of those who had borne their testimony to Jesus.

[Revelation 17:4-6](#), The New English Bible

Apart from the commandments in the Bible, the Law is not written down because it is obvious to any reasonable man that you do your duty to God or your conscience, the first commandment, and you respect the rights of others because you wish to have your rights respected, the second commandment. The Law is not therefore set out in a single constitutional document with articles, amendments and case law. However, the Law and its precedence can be found in different facets of civil law also known as the laws of Babylon:

- written constitutions,
- English case law,
- legalese – the legal definitions of words which vary from their everyday or natural meanings
- the oath
- law books



In English statute law

That which seems necessary for the king and the state ought not to be said to tend to the prejudice of liberty of the ekklesia⁴⁸

Any one may renounce a law introduced for his own benefit

Where there is no law there is no transgression, as it regards the world

It is a wretched state of things when the law is vague and mutable



Maxims of Law

Legislation and the force of Law

If it is to carry the force of Law in any way, legislation has to be:

- written down and
- clear in its meaning to a reasonable man

Maxims of Law

The contract makes the law

Consent makes the law. A contract is a law between the parties, which can acquire force only by consent

The order of things is confounded if everyone preserves not his jurisdiction

It is therefore up to those who believe that UK legislation and case law take precedence over the Law to demonstrate this proposition with reference to written legislation and case law.

However the opposite is true. It is a principle of English law that you can do as you please so long as it is not against the law, which is clearly another way of stating God's Law or the Common Law:

Everything is permitted which is not forbidden by law

In my research into both the Law and legal codes like constitutions, I have not found a single example or passage that states that a legal code can have a higher authority in law than God's Law.

When representing people as a Common Law lawyer, I have drafted letters to official bodies like the Crown Prosecution Service asking them to provide the authority behind legislation. So far none of them has

⁴⁸ 'Ekklesia' means 'the congregation [of Christ]'. In this case, it refers to anyone following the Law of God. It is often wrongly translated as 'church' as in 'You are Peter, the rock on which I will build my church'. This is more correctly translated as 'You are Peter. You are the brick on which I will build my congregation.' See [Matthew 16:18](#)

come up with a single reference – let alone an authority – which states that constitutions or statutes take precedence over the Law. Nor have they provided an argument to justify the idea that Acts of Parliament create a binding duty. These communications have though established beyond any reasonable doubt that the CPS – and its parent company, UK plc – is an unlawful corporation repugnant to God and reason. That is my judgement.

In fact, there are good reasons why we should be sceptical about parliamentary legislation. MPs do not vote according to conscience or reason. They vote in the way the government (or opposition) whips tell them. If they indicate that they are to vote against the government's proposed legislation, they do so under threat from the whips office. Under the New Labour government, an MP was even subjected to violence for stating his intention to vote against a government-backed Bill. Parliamentary legislation is therefore not passed freely. It is passed under duress.

Even if legislation were passed freely according to the conscience of MPs, it does not in itself create a duty. An 'Act' of Parliament is just that, an act. Nowhere is an Act of Parliament referred to as 'law' or 'Law' within its texts. It also comes from a legislature, producing *legislation*, not 'Law'. But the UK parliament barely qualifies as an independent legislature because government ministers sit in the House as MPs and like other Members are told how to vote by their parties, robbing the house of the vital and rational debate that is the lifeblood of Truth and Justice.

The historical root meaning of a word can often illuminate its true meaning. The word 'parliament' comes from the French 'parlement' which means 'talking shop', reflecting its ability to only discuss issues and make contractual offers under legislation rather than make binding Law.

The Sovereign's Crest

Every piece of UK parliamentary legislation also bears the Sovereign's Crest, which displays the words:

Dieu et Mon Droit

translated as 'God and My Duty'; 'God and My Right' 'God is my duty' – the Law of God in a nutshell -- above anything agreed by a vote of MPs (whether under duress or otherwise). Since this is the Law of God, its mention here serves as a reminder of precedence and a contrast to the words of legislation, which are merely a contractual offer which we can refuse according to our duty to God and humanity or our duty to conscience, making the terms of any statute binding only with our consent.



The Royal Crest and Motto. The latin version of 'Dieu et Mon Droit' is 'Deus meumque ius', which is also the motto of the 33rd degree of the Antient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry. The 33rd degree is the highest in freemasonry. It is also known as 'Grand Sovereign Inspector General'

The other motto on the Sovereign's Crest is:

Honi soit qui mal y pense

This translated as 'Shame on he who laughs' or 'Dishonour on he who thinks badly of this'. In other words, there is only dishonour where 'Dieu et Mon Droit' or the Law is not observed.

Must, may, shall

Consent makes the law. A contract is a law between the parties, which can acquire force only by consent⁴⁹

Maxims of Law

Anyone who doubts this might like to consider the legal definition of 'must', which under its normal or natural definition means 'to have a duty to'; 'to have to'; 'to be compelled or obliged to'. Although the shyster editors of Black's Law have removed 'must' from the 9th edition, previous editions held it to be synonymous with 'may'.

However, the 9th and latest edition still defines 'may' -- 'to be permitted to' and 'to be a possibility' as synonymous with 'must':

Loosely, is required to; shall; must [...].

In dozens of cases, courts have held *may* to be synonymous with *shall* or *must*, usually in an effort to effectuate *legislative* intent.

Black's Law, 9th edition

So in the language of legislation, legislators use the word 'must' or 'shall' but they do not create a duty because they actually mean 'to be permitted to' or 'to be a possibility'. This means legislation is an offer we can lawfully refuse.

Next time, you get a parking or speeding ticket, study it closely. It usually says you 'must pay a fine of £x'. In legalese, this means that you 'are permitted to pay a fine' or 'it is a possibility that you pay a fine'. You have no duty to pay that fine. So don't. Because it all goes to servicing the unlawful national debt, which in turn creates a form of slavery.

In order to prove this, next time you get what looks like a bill, ignore it. Instead, write to the CEO of the corporation concerned asking for a lawful bill of settlement. This must (in its true sense) include:

The amount owed and the lawful reason for liability (like a contract etc).

The name of the man claiming on the liability

His signature

⁴⁹ It is therefore axiomatic that a legislative rule or statute requires the consent of an individual to its terms to carry the force of Law as a statute is a contractual offer.

At the same time, enclose a fee schedule stating that unless they have a reason under the Law to make contact or pursue you for money, then you will charge them £x per letter, phone call or other communication. If they then contact you, they accept your contractual offer, sealing the agreement. If they don't pay your lawful bill, then you can wind up the corporation.

Parliamentary legislation also refers to a 'person' rather than a 'man'. Since the word 'person' comes from the Latin and Old English for 'mask', it is clear that our person is something we can choose to cast off whereas our status as a man or woman is not. Legalese, a perverted form of English designed to rob law of its clarity and promoted by the Law Society, has over the years tried to confuse this issue.

No matter how Black's Law defines the word 'person', it is still clearly a legal fiction that a corporation can love or perform other duties whereas it is a truth that a man can. A legal fiction cannot take precedence over a truth.

- Parliament may intend that we respect its legislation but it cannot put a duty on us to do so, making the terms of legislation optional rather than mandatory, a contractual offer rather than a binding contract.
- Behaviour is **unlawful** when it violates God's Law. When it violates statutes like the 1971 Misuse of Drugs Act -- which made hemp illegal in the UK -- an act is **illegal**. In the latter case, it requires your consent to give man authority to act upon you. Just as well really because 200million people are currently starving and 75million die every year as a result of 'anti-drugs' legislation across the planet.

Maxims of Law

The Law is no respecter of persons

Equity acts upon the person

Debts follow the person of the debtor

The status of a person is his legal position or condition

Where there is truth, fiction of law cannot exist

Sovereignty of parliament?

It is clear from the above, that the individual man has higher authority than the corporation which is the UK parliament. Some constitutional experts claim that under the UK system of government parliament is sovereign. This clearly does not stand up to independent scrutiny for the following reasons:

- parliamentary legislation cannot have any lawful basis whatsoever without assent from the Sovereign.
- The Sovereign has the Royal Prerogative, the highest force of law.
- The Sovereign appoints the Prime Minister and all other office holders, including judges, and can dismiss a parliament.
- Ministers, judges and MPs swear an oath to serve the Sovereign.
- Parliament cannot wage war without the assent of the Sovereign.
- Any British subject or citizen has an oath to God and the Sovereign, not to parliament.

It would also be a violation of the Sovereign's oath before God to uphold the Law, to allow parliamentary statutes or constitutional law to take precedence over the Law of God (see *Oaths and Heir of All Things*).

This is also supported by a renowned lawyer, Matthew Hale, in his account of the Law published in the 18th century:

The Common Law, and the Judges of the Courts of Common Law, have the Exposition of such Statutes or Acts of Parliament as concern either the Extent of the Jurisdiction of those Courts (whether Ecclesiastical, Maritime or Military) or the Matters depending before them; and therefore, if those Courts either refuse to allow these Acts of Parliament, or expound them in any other Sense than is truly and properly the Exposition of them, the King's Great Courts of the Common Law (who next under the King and his Parliament have the Exposition of those Laws) may prohibit and control them. And thus much touching those Courts wherein the Civil and Canon Laws are allowed as Rules and Directions under the Restrictions above-mentioned:

Touching which, the Sum of the Whole is this:

First, That the Jurisdiction exercised in those Courts is derived from the Crown of England, and that the last Devolution is to the King, by Way of Appeal.

Secondly, That although the Canon or Civil Law be respectively allowed as the Direction or Rule of their Proceedings, yet that is not as if either of those Laws had any original Obligation in England, either as they are the Laws of Emperors, Popes, or General Councils, but only by Virtue of their Admission here, which is evident; for that those Canons or Imperial Constitutions which have not been receiv'd here do not bind; and also, for that by several contrary Customs and Stiles used here many of those Civil and Canon Laws are controlled and derogated.

[...]

Third, that although those Laws are admitted in some Cases in those Courts, yet they are but *Leges sub graviore Lege*⁵⁰; and the Common Laws of this Kingdom have ever obtain'd and retain'd the Superintendency over them

The History of the Common Law of England, Matthew Hale, 1713 edition,
<http://www.efm.bris.ac.uk/het/hale/common>

While MPs continue to allow the budget to be spent on the national debt, parliament is breaking the Law as usury – in this case the payment of interest -- is unlawful.

⁵⁰ The Latin for 'laws under the precedence of the Law'

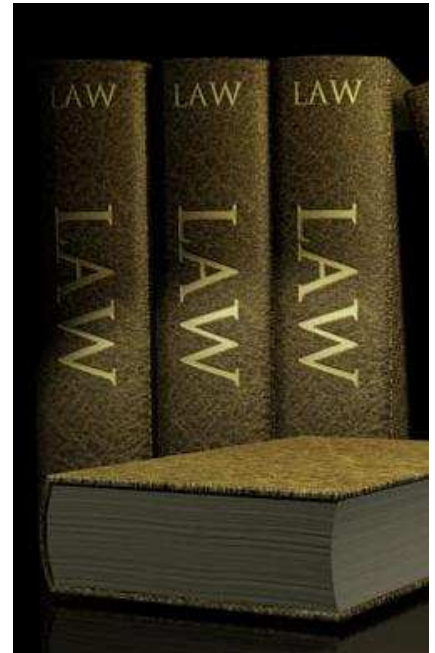
English case law and precedence of the Law

English law is also based on 'precedent'. Black's Law 9th edition defines it first as: 'preceding in time or order'. 'Precedence' is defined as: 'Generally the act or state of going before something else according to some system'.

Coming from the Bible, the Law precedes -- in the first sense of 'before in time' -- any constitutional documents, Acts of Parliament or judicial rulings created under English Law.

In its second sense of 'above in order or rank', the Law also takes precedence because:

- the Law's philosophy comes from a higher authority, God, and is expressed as two 'commandments' in the Bible, making it mandatory.
- the duty to God encapsulated in the oath means it carries higher authority than anything apart from God's Law itself.
- in legislation the word 'must' does not confer a duty so parliament does not intend its legislation to be binding.



The Law therefore creates a duty whereas statutes – said to take precedence when interpreting English case law under the principle of 'parliamentary sovereignty' -- do not.

Black's second definition of 'precedent' refers to judicial rulings -- decisions made by a court -- and includes guidance from law books on the issue:

A decided case that furnishes a basis for determining later cases involving similar facts or issues.

[...]

A precedent [...] is a judicial decision which contains in itself a principle. The underlying principle which thus forms its authoritative element is often termed the *ratio decidendi*⁵¹. The concrete decision is binding between the parties to it but it is the abstract *ratio decidendi* which alone has the force of law as regards the world at large.

John Salmond, *Jurisprudence* 191 (Glanville L Williams editor, 10th edition, 1947)

One may often accord respect to a precedent not by embracing it with a frozen logic but by drawing from its thought the elements of a new pattern of decision.

Lon L Fuller, *Anatomy of the Law* 151 (1968)

Black's Law dictionary, 9th edition

⁵¹ Black's Law: 'the reason for deciding'

So it is the reasoning and principle behind a precedent rather than the actual precedent itself that gives it the force of Law. The *ratio decidendi* behind the Law is:

- it deals with actual, as opposed to theoretical, harm, loss or injury and then to a man who as a soul incarnated as flesh and blood can really experience harm, loss or injury. (Since a corporation is a piece of paper, it cannot. Nor can it be responsible for its actions). For example, legislation holds that any person travelling over 70 miles per hour in a car commits an offence based on a notional idea that the perceived threat to life and limb is actual harm, loss or injury (even though millions of people do this every day without incident).
- Some will say that if we removed this penalty more would take risks at speed so there would be more harm to life and limb. Others might say if more people prayed they would know the protection of God. Legislation suggests that you need to compensate the state, even where you have caused no actual loss or harm. How mad is that? How far has that legal fiction stopped good men in their tracks and allowed those who cause real harm to escape retribution?
- it is mandatory precisely because it deals with real harm. (Who other than a psychopath or sociopath would wish to harm the rights of a fellow man?).
- it is paramount because it comes from God, a higher authority than man. God's authority over man is recognised in the oath of office, applicable to any public office holder in the UK and particularly to those with involvement in law enforcement like judges and police officers.

The existence of God is also recognised in commercial or maritime law. Every insurance contract allows for an 'Act of God', an event for which no claims will be paid by the insurance company. Since this means you are effectively unable to sue God for causing you loss, it also establishes that the authority of God comes above any right accorded by a contract and is supported by the following maxim:

An Act of God harms no one

The laws of Babylon are therefore subject to the authority of God.

The second commandment of the Law of God, expressed as 'Love your neighbour...', is also a precedent in English case law, cited in a famous House of Lords ruling which continues to be quoted in English court cases to the present day.

Donoghue v Stevenson⁵², [1932] AC 562

If ever the Law of God and man are at variance, the former are to be obeyed in derogation of the later⁵³

That which is against Divine Law is repugnant to society and is void

Maxims of Law

Commonly known as the 'Paisley snail' or the 'snail in the bottle' case, *Donoghue v Stevenson* established that the principle of 'Love your neighbour as you love yourself' -- otherwise defined as a duty of care -- took precedence over any contract. Although the case originated under Scots law, the House of Lords determined that the English law of negligence and the Scots law of delict were identical.

On 26th August 1928, Mary Donoghue drank a bottle of ginger beer, manufactured by Stephenson, which a friend bought from a retailer and gave to Donoghue. The bottle contained the decomposed remains of a snail which were not, and could not be, detected until the greater part of the contents of the bottle had been consumed. She later went into shock and contracted severe gastro-enteritis, which she claimed was a result of consuming the defective ginger beer.

In English law prior to *Donoghue* it was held that someone could claim damages from someone else where the latter owed the former a **duty of care** and harmed him through their conduct in breach of that duty. However, it was generally held that a duty of care was only owed in very specific circumstances:

- where a contract existed between two parties or
- where inherently dangerous products were involved or
- where a fraudulent claim had been made.

In *Donoghue v Stevenson*, the manufacturer claimed that he was protected by privity of contract as there was no contractual relationship between Donoghue -- who consumed the contaminated drink which caused her to fall ill -- and the drinks manufacturer or even the café owner, as Donoghue had not ordered or paid for the drink herself. (Although there was a contractual relationship between the café owner and Donoghue's friend, the friend had not been harmed by the drink). Ginger beer is obviously not inherently dangerous nor was fraud an issue.

On the face of it, English law did not provide a remedy for Donoghue. Lord Atkins though adopted the commandment to 'Love your neighbour...':

The rule that you are to love your neighbour becomes in law you must not injure your neighbour; and the lawyer's question: Who is my neighbour? receives a restricted reply. You must take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions which you can reasonably foresee would be likely to injure your neighbour. Who, then, in law, is my neighbour?

⁵² The case is also referred to as *M'Alister v Stevenson*

⁵³, see [Acts 5:29-39](#)

The answer seems to be - persons who are so closely and directly affected by my act that I ought reasonably to have them in contemplation as being so affected when I am directing my mind to the acts or omissions that are called in question.

Lord Atkin, *Donoghue v Stevenson*, leading judgment, 26 May 1932

Although in his dissenting opinion, Lord Buckmaster stated that 'it is difficult to see how any common law proposition can be supported to formulate her claim', he failed to mention or deal with the Common Law principle of 'Love your neighbour...'. Upholding Donoghue's appeal, Lord Macmillan specifically dealt with this omission quoting Lord Esher in *Emmens v Pottle*:

Any proposition the result of which would be to show that the common law of England is wholly unreasonable and unjust, cannot be part of the common law of England⁵⁴.

This authority in English case law demonstrates that the 'Love your neighbour...' principle of the Common Law takes precedence (although it is here referred to as 'the common law of England', we have already established that the 'Love your neighbour...' principle originally comes from the Bible.

In other words where English law clashes with the Common Law, then English law cedes and the Common Law prevails.

It is therefore enshrined in English case law that the Bible carries higher authority than any contract because:

- the plaintiff was able to sue without contract on the basis of a Common Law principle set out in the Bible and
- a contract did not protect the defendant from the 'Love your neighbour...' principle, even though this principle is not written down in English law other than in the Bible.

It therefore follows that our contractual relationship with government -- dictated by statute and constitution -- cannot take precedence over a principle of Common Law.

- English case law therefore has the authority of a judicial precedent which demonstrates the authority of the Law and the Bible over English law, including any other judicial precedent in case law, and records in writing that which already exists under the Common Law: our authority to reject the contractual offer of a constitution or statute at any time and instead be judged on our duty of care to our fellow man.

⁵⁴ At one point, this ruling refers to the 'laws of Babylon', another term for commercial law going back 6,000 years

In a court of law

Since judges are bound by English case law, then they are duty-bound to put its authorities into practice when considering other cases. Since *Donoghue* establishes that the Law of God takes precedence over contract, a judge has a duty to ensure that the 'Love your neighbour...' principle is adopted over any contract like a statute **unless you consent to his legal authority to judge you under statute, which he will try and trick you into.**

So when a judge asks you:

'Do you understand the charges?'

know that he does not mean:

'Do you comprehend...?'

He means:

'Do you stand under...?'

or accept his authority or jurisdiction under legislation. This violates a maxim of Law:

A twisting of language is unworthy of a judge.

And makes any case against the man in question invalid as according to the authority of another maxim:

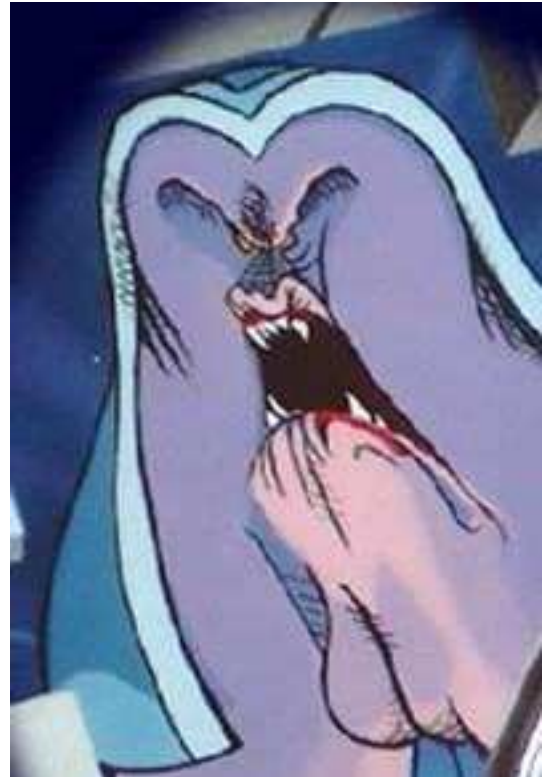
One is not present if he does not comprehend.

If you consent, you will then be treated as a 'person' who can be brought to court by another person or corporation, like the Crown Prosecution Service, under the rules of equity or limited liability⁵⁵.

Duty to God and His Law

As well as appearing on Acts of Parliament, the crest of the Sovereign is displayed in every Court room in the land, so the words 'Dieu et Mon Droit' to remind the **judge where his authority to judge comes from: God and God's representative, the Sovereign** – not from parliament, the government of the UK or any constitution.

In other words, **when he is under oath a judge has to respect your Common Law rights** (see *Oaths* below) including a defendant's right of representation by anyone he chooses (rather than it being



⁵⁵ Although you enter a court of law, you will be judged under the rules of equity rather than the Law unless you insist your Common Law rights

limited to a 'qualified' barrister or solicitor, whose first duty under the civil code is to the Law Society, not to his client⁵⁶).

Under the Common Law, you can sue a judge for failing to respect your Common Law rights. He can also be brought to justice for perjury, failure to observe the oath.

Matthew Hale, in his account of the Law published in the 18th century, comes to a similar verdict:

As the Laws and Statutes⁵⁷ of the Realm have prescribed to those Courts their Bounds and Limits, so the Courts of Common Law have the Superintendency over those Courts, to keep them within the Limits and Bounds of their several Jurisdictions, and to judge and determine whether they have exceeded those Bounds, or not; and in Case they do exceed their Bounds, the Courts at Common Law issue their Prohibitions to restrain them, directed either to the Judge or Party, or both: And also, in case they exceed their Jurisdiction, the Officer that executes the Sentence, and in some Cases the Judge that gives it, are punishable in the Courts at Common Law.

The History of the Common Law of England, Matthew Hale, 1713 edition,
<http://www.efm.bris.ac.uk/het/hale/common>

We often hear the phrase 'hasn't got a leg to stand on' to describe someone who has a case entirely without basis or merit, usually with respect to law. This phrase rather neatly sums up the position of a corporation when it comes up against a man before a judge under oath: a corporation both literally and figuratively 'does not have a leg to stand on'. Since it is a legal fiction that a corporation can have duties and respect rights while a man really can, a judge has no lawful basis to rule for a corporation over a man.

- Under the Law, a judge only has the jurisdiction to settle a dispute between two men. If you find yourself in court, then insist the judge is under oath (see *Oaths* below) and that he brings to the court the man claiming injury against you. If he cannot, he has a duty to decide in your favour.
- So-called court orders -- based on judicial rulings -- are not signed by the judge. As they are not signed, these 'orders' cannot carry the force of Law. This is particularly true of a so-called possession order for a man's house and home.
- If a judge refuses to follow the Law, you can sue him or have him prosecuted for perjury, failure to observe the oath, or for malfeasance in public office or possibly sedition and treason, depending on context.

Maxims of Law

Ignorance of the Law does not excuse misconduct in anyone, least of all a sworn officer of the law.

An Englishman's house is his castle

The order of things is confounded if everyone preserves not his jurisdiction

To a judge who exceeds his office or jurisdiction no obedience is due

⁵⁶ This is of course a violation of the oath sworn by solicitors

⁵⁷ This establishes that there is a difference between 'laws' and 'statutes'.

English constitutional law

Now the promises were pronounced to Abraham and to his 'issue'. It does not say 'issues' in the plural, but in the singular, 'and to your issue'; and the issue intended is Christ. What I am saying is this: a testament, or covenant, had already been validated by God; it cannot be invalidated, and its promises rendered ineffective, by a law made 430 years later.

[Galatians 3:16-18](#), New English Bible

The UK famously has no single written constitutional document.

In English law therefore, there is no single legal document which governs the relationship between the rulers and the ruled or defines the rights of the people to allow determination of those rights by a court under a legal system. (The Human Rights Act is an Act of Parliament, not a constitution, and is therefore simply a contractual offer any judge or man can decline to use).

In the absence of such a constitutional document, all rights remain with the individual under the Law⁵⁸.



In support of this, there are a variety of documents which inform English constitutional law, including Magna Carta, which actually enshrine our rights under the Law and particularly our right to be judged according to God's Law or the Common Law.

I cannot find a single mention in these documents or elsewhere that man's rules have higher authority than God's Law. In fact, a number of maxims demonstrate that God's Law comes above man.

Alfred's Dome-book

In the 9th century, King Alfred the Great wrote in his famous 'Dome-book' – from the Old English for 'law' hence 'free-dome' or 'freedom' -- a guide to justice published for the general use of the whole kingdom:

To all who are charged with the administration of public affairs I give the express command that they show themselves in all things to be just judges precisely as in the Liber Judicialis it is written; **nor shall any of them fear to declare the common Law freely and courageously.**

From the Catholic Encyclopaedia⁵⁹

⁵⁸ Although not expressly stated in God's Law, rights come from the duties set out in the Law. If you have a duty to love your neighbour, then you will automatically respect his right to, for example, privacy or free speech.

⁵⁹ <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/09068a.htm>

If we were in any doubt that the Common Law came from the Bible, as part of his exposition of it, King Alfred draws on the biblical 'Ten Commandments' as the starting point of interpretation of the Common Law and adds the solemn sanction Jesus Christ gave in the Gospel:

Do not think that I am come to destroy the Law, or the prophets; I am not come to destroy but to fulfill

Alfred also refers to the other biblical expression of the second commandment of the Law in writing:

As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them [...] From this one doom, a man may remember that he judge every one righteously, he need heed no other doom-book.

From the Catholic Encyclopaedia⁶⁰

This establishes beyond any doubt that the Law exists in England prior to the first constitutional document, Magna Carta, and that it has higher authority than any legislation passed by man because by applying its principles anyone can judge anyone else justly without referring to any other 'doom-book' or code of laws.

It is therefore clear from this document that the Law takes precedence in England in both senses -- in time and rank.

Magna Carta

The Law of God and the law of the land are all one, and both favour and preserve the common good of the land

Maxim of Law

The greatest constitutional document of all times -- the foundation of the freedom of the individual against the arbitrary authority of the despot

Lord Denning, English Law Lord

[Magna Carta is the] first of a series of instruments that now are recognised as having a special constitutional status

Lord Woolf, Lord Chief Justice, in 2005

Magna Carta was originally issued in the year 1215 under King John and originally passed into law in 1225. Although there was much dispute over its terms, a version agreed in 1297 still remains on the statute books of England and Wales. It therefore continues to guarantee the rights, freedoms and liberties of the Common Law to all freemen of the realm and their heirs 'for ever':

1. FIRST, We have granted to God, and by this our present Charter have confirmed, for Us and our Heirs for ever, that the Church of England shall be free, and shall have all her whole Rights and Liberties inviolable. We have granted also, and given to all the

⁶⁰ <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/09068a.htm>

Freemen of our Realm, for Us and our Heirs for ever, these Liberties under-written, to have and to hold to them and their Heirs, of Us and our Heirs for ever.

9. THE City of London shall have all the old Liberties and Customs which it hath been used to have. Moreover We will and grant, that all other Cities, Boroughs, Towns, and the Barons of the Five Ports, as with all other Ports, shall have all their Liberties and free Customs.

29. NO Freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or be disseised of his Freehold, or Liberties, or free Customs, or be outlawed, or exiled, or any other wise destroyed; nor will We not pass upon him, nor condemn him, but by lawful judgment of his Peers, or by the Law of the land. We will sell to no man, we will not deny or defer to any man either Justice or Right⁶¹.

In this case 'The Law of the Land' has to mean the Law of God, which can be guaranteed because it is eternal and unchanging. The phrase was coined to distinguish between the two systems of law in existence, the Common Law and civil law, which includes admiralty and maritime law, so is also known as the law of the sea. This interpretation is also supported by the maxim:

The Law of God and the law of the land are all one, and both favour and preserve the common good of the land

'The Law of the Land' cannot be interpreted in its more modern and misused meaning of 'the collected body of laws of any given country', because:

- this would be a misinterpretation of the word 'laws' which primarily must be interpreted as 'the two commandments of God's Law' before being considered in its misused way where it is falsely held to be synonymous with legislation.
- Legislation is constantly changing. Magna Carta could not insist that anyone be bound by 'laws' or legislation yet to be passed in 1215 or 1297.

Any statute repealing these Articles of Magna Carta would by its own definition be unlawful because these rights are part of the Law of God, which takes precedence over any constitution and is recognised as mandatory under the oath.

- The Law pre-exists and is enshrined in Magna Carta.
- Magna Carta did not create the rights of man. It merely codified rights which already existed and were given to man by God.

The Petition of Right

On 7th June 1628, King Charles gave royal assent to The Petition of Right, which restated the ancient rights and liberties enshrined in Magna Carta, particularly with regard to *habeus corpus*, imprisonment only according to fair trial under the Law of the land. In the heated debate leading to the signing of the Petition of Right, the King's opponents drew on ancient rights and customs clearly based on God's Law.

⁶¹ These are the Article numbers for the revised version of Magna Carta. In the original of 1215, the rights quoted above were Articles 39 and 40.

The rule of Law and the duty to God central to the Law in the form of the oath are both preserved in two further constitutional documents which prevail over English law, the 1688 Bill of Rights and the 1689 Declaration of Rights.

That oath concerns the joint 'monarchs' King William III and Queen Mary and swears allegiance to them and their non-Catholic heirs and descendants.

Oaths and duties

Punishment is due if the words of an oath be false

Maxim of Law

The Oath of Allegiance and the Official Oath are set out in the Promissory Oaths Act 1868:

The Oath of Allegiance

I, NAME, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, her heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God.

The Official Oath

I, NAME, do swear that I will well and truly serve Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth in the office of [...] So help me God⁶².



The Oath of the Horatii by Jacques-Louis David, 1784. The 'oath' sworn here is not an oath because it honours the Republic of Rome and not God

If you swear an oath before God, then it is axiomatic that you are aware that you accept God's authority – you are effectively asking him to witness your actions and judge you, should you fail to abide by that oath and not be brought to justice by man. If he is able to witness all that you do and judge you, it is clear God has the authority. Once you have recognised God's authority, it follows that you are bound by God's two commandments, on which hang 'all of the Law'.

No man can force another man to swear the oath but any subject or citizen in the UK consents to the oath – by not saying: 'No' -- and therefore the paramount and mandatory nature of the Law of God. The Sovereign, judges, law officers, MPs and army officers are among those who actually swear the oath before God.

Even though God's Law is not specifically mentioned in a judge's oath of office, it does include 'laws' which in the context of spiritual matters is most fittingly interpreted as 'the two commandments of God's Law':

Judicial Oath

I, NAME, do swear that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth in the office of, and I will do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of this realm (colony), without fear or favour, affection or ill will. So help me God

And through his duty to the Sovereign, who in turn has sworn an oath before God at their coronation to rule according to Law and Justice:

⁶² For office-holders who swear or affirm the oath see below.

The Archbishop standing before her shall administer the Coronation Oath, first asking the Queen:

Madam, is your Majesty willing to take the Oath?

And the Queen answering: I am willing.

The Archbishop shall minister these questions; and The Queen, having a book in her hands, shall answer each question severally as follows:

Archbishop: Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the Peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Pakistan, and Ceylon, and of your Possessions and the other Territories to any of them belonging or pertaining, according to their respective laws⁶³ and customs?

Queen: I solemnly promise so to do.

Archbishop: Will you to your power cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?

Queen: I will.

Archbishop: Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the Laws of God and the true profession of the Gospel? [...]

Queen: All this I promise to do.

Then the Queen arising out of her Chair, supported as before, the Sword of State being carried before her, shall go to the Altar, and make her solemn Oath in the sight of all the people to observe the premises: laying her right hand upon the Holy Gospel in the great Bible (which was before carried in the procession and is now brought from the Altar by the Arch-bishop, and tendered to her as she kneels upon the steps), and saying these words:

The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep. So help me God.

Then the Queen shall kiss the Book and sign the Oath.

Coronation Oath, Order of Service for the Coronation, 2 June 1953

Since the monarch has sworn to ‘maintain the Laws of God and the true profession of the Gospel’ then any judge swearing the oath is bound by God’s two laws or commandments through his duty to the Sovereign. If he fails to do his sworn duty under these laws, he commits at the very least perjury, for which the penalties are unlimited, and in certain cases, sedition and treason.

A judge therefore has no duty to parliament and its legislation or the government and its policies and directives, and a binding duty to the Law and the Sovereign who is by oath also bound by the Common Law.

The Book of Hebrews in the New Testament makes it absolutely clear that the oath does not take precedence over the Law.

⁶³ We have established that the Law of God takes precedence over ‘laws’. Where the two clash, the Queen would be bound under her oath to follow the Law of God.

Maxims of Law

Ignorance of the Law does not excuse misconduct in anyone, least of all a sworn officer of the law.

To a judge who exceeds his office or jurisdiction no obedience is due

Of the credit and duty of a judge, no question can arise; but it is otherwise respecting his knowledge, whether he is mistaken as to the law or fact

The order of things is confounded if everyone preserves not his jurisdiction.

Punishment is due if the words of an oath be false

For the Law appoints as high priests men who have weakness, but the word of the oath, which came after the Law, appoints the Son who has been perfected forever.

[Hebrews 7:28](#), New English Bible

Even if you have sworn an oath before God to serve the Sovereign, you cannot be made to break the Law by that Sovereign (see also *Heir of All Things*).

Clarification of the Oath

Some Christians rightly point out that the biblical Christ warns against the swearing of oaths:

Again, ye have heard that it hath been said by them of old time, Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths: But I say unto you, Swear not at all; neither by heaven; for it is God's throne: Nor by the earth; for it is his footstool: neither by Jerusalem; for it is the city of the great King. Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black. But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay: for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil.

[Matthew 5:33-37](#)

The passage does confirm that the oath exists and is binding because the biblical Christ insists that you will 'perform unto the Lord thine oaths'. A teaching from the mouth of Christ would -- as a rule of thumb -- trump all other authority in the Bible. However, this is not the New Testament's final word on the matter:

For when God made a promise to Abraham, because He could swear by no one greater, He swore by Himself, saying, 'Surely blessing I will bless you, and multiplying I will multiply you.' For men indeed swear by the greater, and an oath for confirmation is for them an end of all dispute. Thus God, determining to show more abundantly to the heirs of promise the immutability of His counsel, confirmed it by an oath.

[Hebrews 6:13-17](#), New International Version

As the Book of Hebrews is part of the New Testament; discusses the New Covenant⁶⁴; and acknowledges the arrival of Christ 'in these last days', the doctrine presented here cannot be dismissed simply on the grounds that it is part of the Old Covenant. And it is God the Father who was prepared to swear an oath on himself, not a mere man. At the same time, God the Son or Christ claims no man should feel the need to swear to anything even by God. So how do we resolve this apparent contradiction in biblical doctrine?

The most notable aspect of this debate is that both the Book of Matthew and the Book of Hebrews agree on the solemn binding nature of the duty enshrined in the Oath, whether sworn or not. After quoting the old rules, Christ does not say abandon your duty to God, just perform your duty to God without feeling the need to swear it in the presence of another man.

The advice in the Book of Hebrews defends the oath as a way of confirming the truth of a claim, which settles a dispute if the other party will not also swear his truth under oath. Like Christ's teaching above,

⁶⁴ The Bible makes it clear that, once Christ has arrived, God will speak to man through him, the New Covenant as opposed to the Old Covenant in which God spoke to man through the prophets.

it reflects the solemn binding nature of the duty to God, in this case to tell the truth and is backed by two maxims of law:

No one is believed in court but upon his oath

In law none is credited unless he is sworn. All the facts must, when established by witnesses, be under oath or affirmation

The two books therefore disagree only about whether a man can be compelled to swear that oath in the presence of another man. There is no disagreement about the duty to God reflected in the oath, whether sworn or not.

As we have already discussed, a man is bound by the Law of God, and therefore has a duty to God, without swearing the oath. He also consents to the oath by silence.

From further context, the passage in Matthew constitutes Christ's advice as to best practice spiritually -- rather than a statement of rights and wrongs under the Law -- as preparation for the New Covenant. Rather than recourse to the Law, in the future you would do better to choose to ignore your rights in favour of the best practice under the New Covenant:

Ye have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. But I say unto you, That ye resist not evil: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also⁶⁵. And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain. Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away.

[Matthew 5:38-42](#)

The policy of 'Turn the other cheek' does not take away your right to self-defence under the Law. God understands that in the heat of the moment you might feel compelled to defend yourself with violence. But the true devotee of the word will allow himself to be struck again and again -- rather than do violence -- as the best karmic practice. This is just one of a number of seemingly extreme examples Christ uses to illustrate just how important it is to get into heaven (aka the promised land or the New World, post-2012⁶⁶). Another is the stricture to cut off your right hand if it impairs your chances of redemption⁶⁷. It is clearly not meant to be taken literally.

From context 'An eye for an eye...' cannot be read as Christ supporting retaliation —although many people will quote this line out of context to justify it: the next line is the famous biblical exhortation to 'Turn the other cheek' and be hit again rather than throw a punch in retaliation.

It is instead a statement **on the limitation of damages that can be awarded as compensation**, once it has been decided that your rights have been violated because you have suffered loss, harm or injury. An

⁶⁵ Just because you have rights under the Law doesn't mean you are obliged to use them. In any case, they remain your rights -- used or not.

⁶⁶ [Matthew 5:30](#)

⁶⁷ Some have interpreted this as a prohibition on masturbation! It is amazing what perverted minds some people have.

injured man can only sue to recover what he has lost due to harm or injury. Man does not have the authority to award punitive damages or in any way punish another man.

- As the New Covenant takes hold, we should be less and less prepared to swear under oath. God will not though look on you unfavourably, if for example, you swear to the truth of your Common Law rights under oath or need to take to the witness stand under oath. And never ever swear under oath to something you suspect or know to be untrue. That is a violation of one of the 'ten commandments': 'You shall not take the Lord's name in vain'.

Oath-swearers

Every one alive has consented to the oath – to love God and man -- by their silence. As international boundaries are fictions to God, then the Law of God and the oath operate anywhere in the universe. In the US, office holders and law enforcers from the President downwards have sworn an oath before God. The same will apply in other countries.

If you want to ensure God's Law is enforced, then contact an office holder who has sworn the oath. If he fails to help you uphold the Law, he may be charged with perjury and more.

Officials/title holders

The Queen is bound by the Sovereign's Oath.

On the day after taking office, the Lord Mayor of the City of London, travels to the Royal Courts of Justice on the Strand, Westminster to swear allegiance to the Sovereign in the presence of the judges of the High Court.

The Oath of Allegiance and Official Oath is taken by each of the following office-holders as soon as may be after they have accepted office:

First Lord of the Treasury (also known as the Prime Minister)

Chancellor of the Exchequer

Lord Chancellor

Lord President of the Council

Lord Privy Seal

Secretaries of State

President of the Board of Trade

Lord Steward

Lord Chamberlain

Earl Marshal

Master of the Horse

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster

Paymaster General

Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland (the First Minister of Scotland)

Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland

Lord Clerk Register

Advocate General for Scotland

The High Sheriff of each county⁶⁸

The Lord Lieutenant of each county

Privy Council

The following oath is administered to **Privy Counselors** as they take office:

You do swear by Almighty God to be a true and faithful Servant unto the Queen's Majesty, as one of Her Majesty's Privy Council. You will not know or understand of any manner of thing to be attempted, done, or spoken against Her Majesty's Person, Honour, Crown, or Dignity Royal, but you will let and withstand the same to the uttermost of your Power, and either cause it to be revealed to Her Majesty Herself, or to such of Her Privy Council as shall advertise Her Majesty of the same.

You will, in all things to be moved, treated, and debated in Council, faithfully and truly declare your Mind and Opinion, according to your Heart and Conscience; and will keep secret all Matters committed and revealed unto you, or that shall be treated of secretly in Council.

And if any of the said Treaties or Counsels shall touch any of the Counselors, you will not reveal it unto him, but will keep the same until such time as, by the Consent of Her Majesty, or of the Council, Publication shall be made thereof.

You will to your uttermost bear Faith and Allegiance unto the Queen's Majesty; and will assist and defend all Jurisdictions, Pre-eminences, and Authorities, granted to Her Majesty, and annexed to the Crown by Acts of Parliament, or otherwise, against all Foreign Princes, Persons, Prelates, States, or Potentates. And generally in all things you will do as a faithful and true Servant ought to do to Her Majesty. So help you God.

Judiciary

The Judicial Oath (see above) and the Oath of Allegiance are to be taken by each of the following:

Lord Chancellor of Great Britain

Recorder of London

Master of the Court of Protection

Justices of the Peace

Lord Justice General and Lord President of the Court of Session

Lord Justice Clerk

Judges of the Court of Session

Temporary judges of the Court of Session and High Court of Justiciary appointed under section 35(3) of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions)(Scotland) Act 1990

Sheriffs principal

⁶⁸ Your first port of call as the High Sheriff has a duty to the Law and delegates law enforcement to the Chief Constable of the County, <http://www.highsheriffs.com/>. Lord lieutenants can be found at: <http://www.royal.gov.uk/TheRoyalHousehold/OfficialRoyalposts/LordLieutenants/LordLieutenants.aspx>

Parliamentarians

Members of the House of Commons or of the House of Lords are required to take the Oath of Allegiance in the House at the beginning of a new Parliament, as well as after a Demise of the Crown.

Section 84 of the Scotland Act 1998 requires members of the Scottish Parliament to take the Oath of Allegiance at a meeting of the Parliament. Members of the Scottish Executive and junior Scottish Ministers are additionally required to take the Official Oath.

Section 20 of the Government of Wales Act 1998 requires members of the National Assembly for Wales to take the oath of allegiance in either English or Welsh.

Military Oath

All recruits to the British Army, Royal Air Force must take an oath of allegiance upon joining these armed forces, a process known as 'attestation'. Those who believe in God use the following words:

I swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, her heirs and successors and that I will as in duty bound honestly and faithfully defend Her Majesty, her heirs and successors in person, crown and dignity against all enemies and will observe and obey all orders of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors and of the generals and officers set over me.

Police Oath

I, ... of ... do solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm that I will well and truly serve the Queen in the office of constable, with fairness, integrity, diligence and impartiality, upholding fundamental human rights and according equal respect to all people; and that I will, to the best of my power, cause the peace to be kept and preserved and prevent all offences against people and property; and that while I continue to hold the said office I will to the best of my skill and knowledge discharge all the duties thereof faithfully according to law.

As in commercial or constitutional law, 'law' (with a small 'l') must recognise the Law in order to conform to the Law. In addition, every officer takes the oath to the Queen, who is in turn bound by her oath to the Law. The words of the oath were changed to the current form under section 83 of the Police Reform Act 2002.

Solicitors and barristers are also bound by an oath.

The Law and the person

The Uniform Commercial Code

Coming out of maritime law, the Uniform Commercial Code governs contracts, commercial law and the relationships between 'persons' (see *Legal fiction v reality* below) under statute and other legislation⁶⁹. Although it is called a 'code' and not 'law', it still preserves Common Law rights:

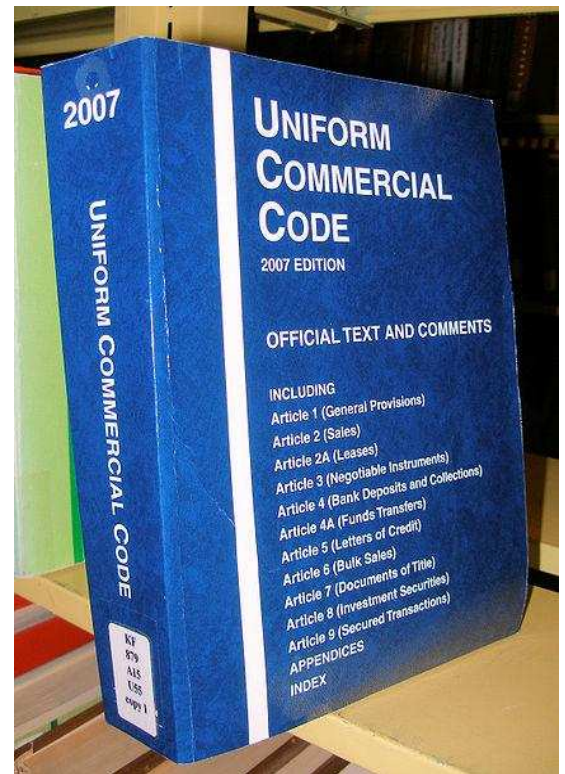
The making of a valid Reservation of Rights preserves whatever rights the person then possesses, and prevents the loss of such rights by application of concepts of waiver or estoppel.

UCC 1-207.7

When a waivable right or claim is involved, the failure to make a reservation thereof, causes a loss of the right, and bars its assertion at a later date.

UCC 1-207.9

Anderson UCC Lawyers' Cooperative Publishing Co, 3rd edition



Under UCC 1-207.4, any expression indicating an intention to reserve rights is sufficient. Just state 'without prejudice to my Common Law rights', which means that you are only speaking or acting under the Common Law and will not be compelled to perform under any notional contract, constitution, statute or other agreement.

The Code is complementary to the Common Law, which remains in force, except where displaced by the code. A statute should be construed in harmony with the Common Law, unless there is a clear legislative intent to abrogate the Common Law.

UCC 1-103.6

Anderson UCC Lawyers' Cooperative Publishing Co, 3rd edition⁷⁰

In the guidance notes, the UCC itself makes it clear that the Law takes precedence:

The Code cannot be read to preclude a Common Law section.

Even the UCC, the latest codification of civil or maritime law, recognises the Law of God as Common Law and its precedence. UCC1-207.9 can only carry the force of Law with regard to an artificial person, not a

⁶⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uniform_Commercial_Code

⁷⁰ The above material was previously found at http://www.constitutionparty.com/ucc/1-207_1-308.htm but the link has mysteriously disappeared. More can be found about the UCC at <http://www.law.cornell.edu/ucc/1/>, although this is not a complete version and rather bafflingly uses a different system of paragraph numbering. Even here it is clear that the Common Law takes precedence: 'A party that with explicit reservation of rights performs or promises performance or assents to performance in a manner demanded or offered by the other party does not thereby prejudice the rights reserved. Such words as 'without prejudice,' 'under protest,' or the like are sufficient' (1-308, UCC).

natural person or real man (see immediately below). Under the Law, you can choose to opt for your Common Law rights at any time.

Legal fiction v reality

Parliamentary legislation cannot impose a duty on anyone without their consent. It is nevertheless worth examining the real meaning behind the definition of 'person', to which legislation refers.

In order to include you in the contract law of statute, the government creates a legal 'person' with the same name as you but adding a title like 'Mr', 'Mrs' or 'Dr'. (This is usually done by registering the birth with the authorities in return for a birth certificate). For the purposes of determination under English law, this 'person' has *ostensibly* the same status as a corporation. Since a corporation is usually some form of document or register incorporating individual men and women into a society, you as a person also become a piece of paper with notional rights according to maritime, commercial and contract law as opposed to the Law.

Black's Law has changed its definition of 'person' over the years, which has only served to confuse the issue (although a lack of clarity to a reasonable man in written law means that it cannot have the force of the Law). Black's 3rd edition defined 'person' as 'legal fiction'. The latest edition offers the following definitions:

- a. 'human being'⁷¹ also termed *natural person*'
- b. 'an entity (such as a corporation) that is recognised **by law** as having most of the rights and duties of a human being. In this sense the term includes partnerships and other associations, whether incorporated or unincorporated'
- c. '*artificial person*', '*fictitious person*' defined as 'an entity, such as a corporation, created **by law** and given certain legal rights and duties of a human being: a being real or imaginary, who for the purposes of legal reasoning is treated more or less as a human being,
- d. '*persona ficta*'⁷² [Latin 'false mask'] *Historical*. A fictional person such as a corporation'

Black's Law, 9th edition

Despite the best efforts of the shysters who draft Black's Law dictionary to confuse the issue, it is still clear that there is a difference between a real man created by God – whether you choose to call that man a human being or a 'natural person' -- and the 'person', a title created by a state with the intention

Maxims of Law

A fiction is a rule of law that assumes something which is or may be false as true

Where truth is, fiction of law does not exist

Legality is not reality

⁷¹ Black's Law does not define 'human being'

⁷² The Oxford English Dictionary gives the root of the word person as 'persona' from Old English meaning 'actor's mask'.

that a man be judged under the same legislation as a corporation -- which Black's Law defines as a fictitious or artificial person, in other words a legal fiction.

The reason a corporation cannot have all the rights and duties of a human being or man – as conceded by Black's in the definitions above -- is that a corporation cannot reject legislation in favour of its Common Law rights whereas a man or a natural person can.

From historical context cited above, it is also quite clear that the person is a role or fiction – a mask -- we adopt by consent to be judged under English statute and contract law. The person is no more you than any mask you adopt to play a role. Once you no longer consent to play that role, you cast off the mask or person in a way that you cannot cast off your status as a real man or woman.

Persons or corporations under the Law

The Law is no respecter of persons⁷³

The status of a person is his legal position or condition

Maxims of Law

The Law of God makes no provision for corporations as they are incapable of love or taking responsibility for their actions. In fact, they display all the characteristics of a psychopath, working solely in their own interest. This manifests as working for shareholder value, in the case of a business corporation, working in the interests of the members in a non-business corporation like a trade union or working in the interests of the central banks in the case of a country or state.

In the context of '*legal* reasoning' quoted in the above definition, the 'law' referred to is clearly legislation rather than the Law. As we have already established, a man can refuse to consent to legislation, which is not binding and is only a contractual offer.

By this reasoning, the person is a contractual offer made under legislation to which a man can refuse consent, whether the legalese behind the legislation defines him as a 'man', a 'human being' or a 'natural person'.

When determining legislation the courts operate under the legal fiction that a piece of paper -- or any informal agreement to incorporate -- is capable of love, can perform duties or is able to take responsibility for its actions (requirements for determination under the Law) when in fact it cannot.

If you insist that you are a real man -- a truth -- no one

⁷³ See [Acts 10:34](#)



Some will be surprised to find that police constabularies, MPs, government departments like the Ministry of Justice and the UK itself are registered as limited companies on Dunn and Bradstreet's database of businesses:
<http://www.dnb.co.uk/about-dnb.asp>

can judge you as a legal fiction. This backed by two maxims of law:

Where truth is, fiction of law does not exist

Fiction of law is wrongful if it causes loss or injury to any one

And if you insist you are not a person, then the judge has a duty to dismiss the case if it has been brought against your person under civil law because:

Consent makes the law. A contract is a law between the parties, which can acquire force only by consent.

[Maxim of Law](#)

Consent though is not assent. Remember, consent can be given by not saying 'No'. This is how a man comes under the authority of legislation. The government will also use your silent consent to the person to induce you to pay their taxes, go to prison, have your children taken off you or otherwise abuse your rights under the Law. (I actually went to prison for telling the truth because I did not know of my Common Law rights at the time). When you consent to this system or code by paying your income tax, you fund government commitments to the national debt and war, rather than welfare or infrastructure.

Security and interest

Then saith he unto them, 'Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's'

[Matthew 22:21](#)

While we are on this subject, it is just worth mentioning that the protection of the *security of the person* -- mentioned in constitutions and case law -- refers primarily not to your physical safety but to your ability to pay the national debt through taxation -- or creating wealth that can be taxed. Under this definition, you act as 'security' in the sense of 'collateral' -- for loans made to the UK government in the same way your house acts as 'security' or 'collateral' for a mortgage or other loan.

The protection of *national security* is therefore primarily protecting the nation's ability to service the *national debt*, which is unlawful, by collecting taxes. Since MI5 protects 'national security' it is a tool of the tax-collectors -- who are despised in the Bible.

Babylon has similarly hijacked the phrases the 'national interest' and the 'public interest'. Under the Babylonian accounting system -- the system we now live under -- the word 'interest' refers in the first instance to the interest building up on the national debt. Under commercial rules, the payment of this interest is paramount. Under God's Law, it is unlawful.

The soldier of Christ serves the common good:

The Law of God and the law of the land are all one, and both favour and preserve the common good of the land.

[Maxim of Law](#)

In law books

We have already dealt with King Alfred's 9th century 'Dome-book' under constitutional recognition of the Common Law. I now quote and examine other books to demonstrate that as well as being enshrined in English case law and constitutional law, the Law has prevailed and been known to lawyers throughout the history of this island.

The Common Law of England

The Law's existence and supremacy in the 18th century is confirmed in Hale's *The Common Law of England*:

I come now to that other Branch of our Laws, the Common Municipal Law of this Kingdom, which has the **Superintendency** of all those other particular Laws used in the before-mentioned Courts, and is the common rule for the Administration of common Justice in this great Kingdom. [...]

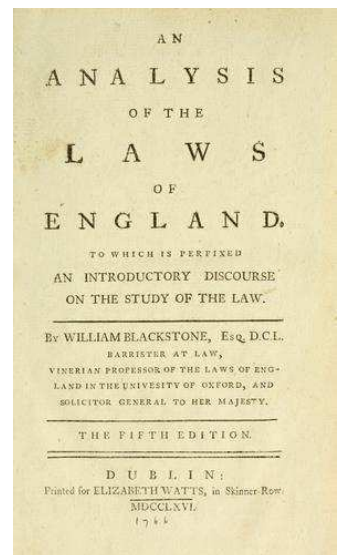
This Law is that which asserts, maintains, and, with all imaginable Care, provides for the safety of the King's Royal Person, his Crown, his dignity, and all his just Rights, Revenues, Powers, Prerogatives and Government, as the great Foundation (under God) of the Peace, Happiness, Honour and Justice, of this Kingdom; and **this Law is also that which declares and asserts the Rights and Liberties, and the Properties of the Subject; and is the just, known, and common Rule of Justice and Right between Man and Man, within this Kingdom.**

The Common Law of England, Sir Matthew Hale third edition, 1739, pp 30-31

Blackstone's *Commentaries upon the Laws of England*

In his *Commentaries upon the Laws of England*⁷⁴, published in separate volumes from 1765 to 1769, lawyer and law-writer, Sir William Blackstone, quotes Roman author, Aulus Gellius, to show that the Law is of long standing, immemorial tradition 'expressed in the usage of the people, and accepted by the tacit unwritten consent of men'.

In his *Attic Nights*, an account of ancient legal systems, Gellius cites the reign of Draco⁷⁵, a wise and respected leader who introduced the death penalty for minor offences like theft. Gellius observes that Draco's harsh laws were abolished, not by order and decree, but by 'the tacit, unwritten consent' of the Athenians⁷⁶. In other words, those accused by Draco adopted their Common Law rights to avoid the death penalty rather than reforming Draco's legal system.



⁷⁴ <http://www.lonang.com/exlibris/blackstone/> Chapter 4 is particularly illuminating

⁷⁵ Our word 'draconian' for a harsh regime or policy comes from Draco.

⁷⁶ http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Gellius/11*.html.

Encyclopaedia Britannica

Many things have been introduced into the common law, with a view to the public good, which are inconsistent with sound reason.

A man may obey the law⁷⁷ and yet be neither honest nor a good neighbour.

Maxims of Law

While on the subject of the Law's inclusion in books, we cannot look at this subject without alighting on the numerous attempts to present a false history of the Common Law, particularly by deliberately confusing it with the 'common law' (note small 'c' and small 'l') which originated in the Middle Ages.

The origin of the common law

The English common law originated in the early Middle Ages in the King's Court (Curia Regis), a single royal court set up for most of the country at Westminster, near London. Like many other early legal systems, it did not originally consist of substantive rights but rather of procedural remedies. The working out of these remedies has, over time, produced the modern system in which rights are seen as primary over procedure. Until the late 19th century, English common law continued to be developed primarily by judges rather than legislators.

The common law of England was largely created in the period after the Norman Conquest of 1066. The Anglo-Saxons, especially after the accession of Alfred the Great (871), had developed a body of rules resembling those being used by the Germanic peoples of northern Europe. Local customs governed most matters, while the church played a large part in government. Crimes were treated as wrongs for which compensation was made to the victim.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica⁷⁸

This definition from the Encyclopaedia Britannica cannot refer to the Law or Common Law (capital 'C', capital 'L') as we have already established that the Law exists prior to the Norman Conquest of England as attested to by:

- the Bible
- King Alfred's 'Dome-book', which is alluded to above without mentioning that *Alfred* has held the Common Law to be paramount and mandatory⁷⁹
- Blackstone's Laws of England
- The Roman Aulus Gellius describing events in Ancient Greece
- Hale's the Common Law of England

It also contradicts the Catholic Encyclopaedia's entry on the Common Law:

⁷⁷ These maxims establish that law with a small 'l' is clearly not the same as the Law (of God)

⁷⁸ <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/128386/common-law/40235/The-modernization-of-common-law-in-Great-Britain%23ref=ref465724>

⁷⁹ You can prove anything by selecting your evidence to fit your argument. A publication as prestigious as the Encyclopaedia Britannica has proved itself to be as reliable as the tabloid press. Its editors should hang their heads in shame

It is a source of profound satisfaction to Catholics that it came into being as a definite system and was nurtured, and to a great extent administered, during the first ten centuries of its existence by the clergy of the Catholic Church.

From the Catholic Encyclopaedia⁸⁰

It may not be as clearly drafted as it might be with regard to the first ten centuries of 'its existence' but by context -- and cross reference with the same article in the Catholic Encyclopaedia which states it has 'been observed since a remote period of antiquity' -- it must mean the first ten centuries of the existence of the clergy of the Catholic church and cannot mean the first ten centuries of the existence of the Law. This interpretation is supported by the authority of a maxim of law:

The law is from everlasting

God's Law is from everlasting because God is from everlasting. Man's legislation must have a date from which it takes effect.

⁸⁰ <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/09068a.htm>

**‘I came not to
judge the world,
but to save it’**

The Road to Calvary

No servant can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon⁸¹.

[Luke 16:13](#)

There are two principal reasons for the massive divisions of poverty and wealth which have led to exploitation and slavery, and in turn, the conditions which provoke men into war, murder, torture and other barbarities. Fortunately, God's Law deals with the two greatest causes of poverty and slavery:

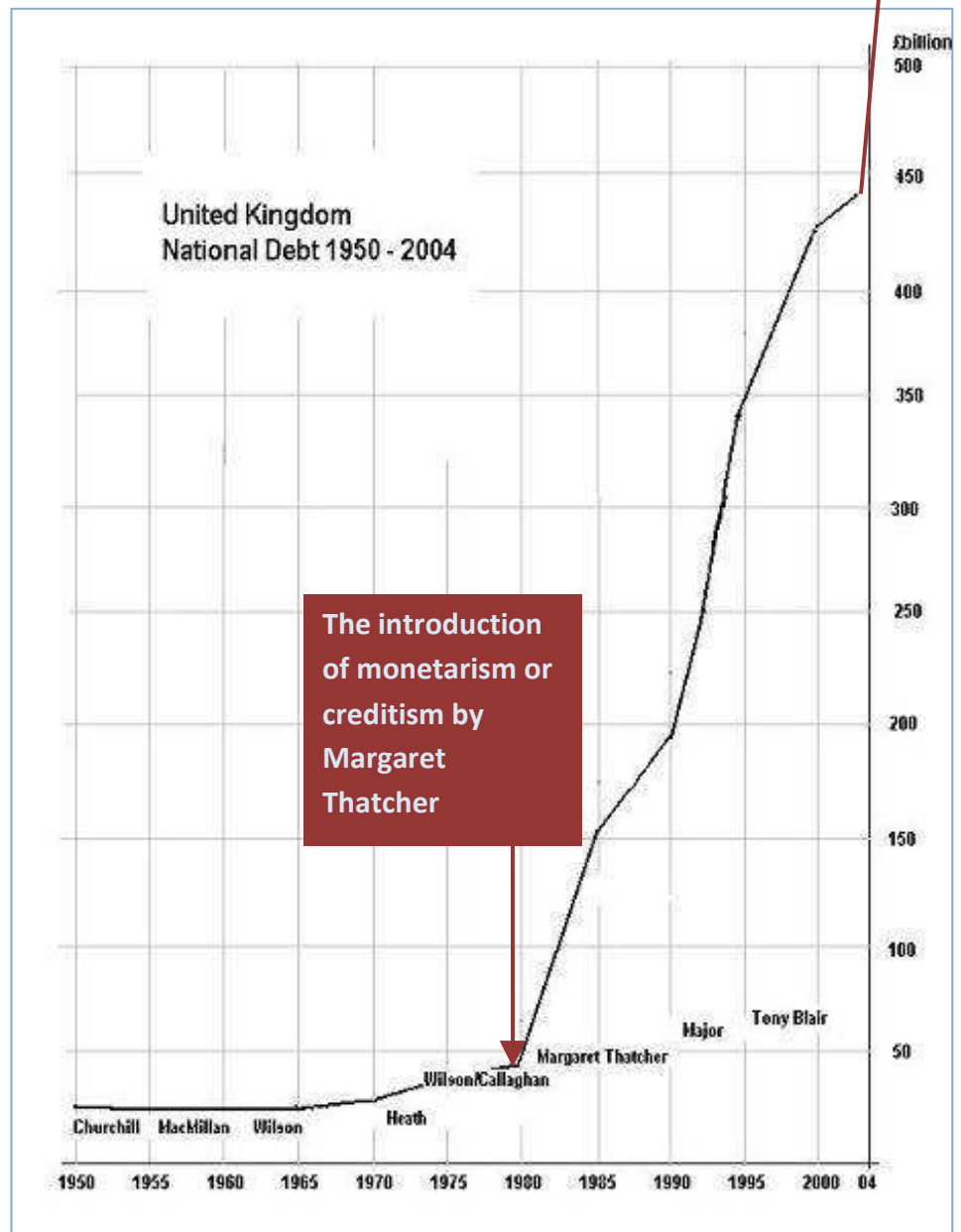
- The debt system based on usury
- The myth of title to land

The State of Debt

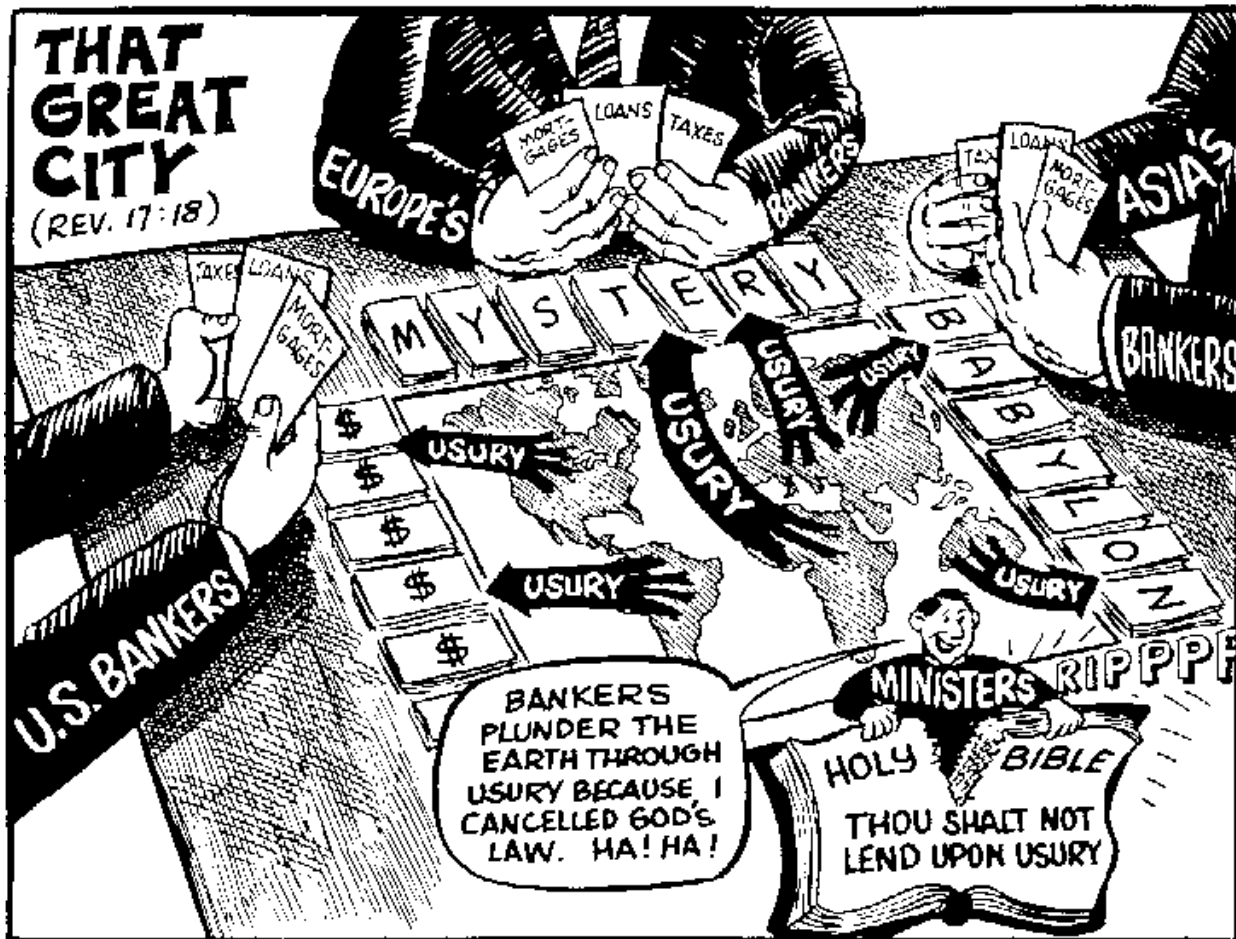
Usury and corruption within the banking industry have meant that the UK National Debt has spiralled out of control. The national debt is conservatively forecast to go to £1.4 trillion within this parliament.

This why we are undergoing a programme of extensive cuts which will hit the less fortunate at home and abroad.

The good news: the national debt is unlawful so it is against the law to re-pay it.



⁸¹ 'Mammon' is generally defined as the love or worship of money and material wealth. The latest translation of the Bible simply [translates it as 'money'](#).



Usury

‘And what do you think of usury?’ ‘What do you think of murder?’

[Cato, De Re Rustica](#)

Usury is odious in law

A contract founded on a base and unlawful consideration, or against good morals, is null.

[Maxims of Law](#)

In the Bible

If thou lend money to any of my people that is poor by thee, thou shalt not be to him as an usurer, neither shalt thou lay upon him usury.

[Exodus 22:25](#)

Take thou no usury of him, or increase: but fear thy God; that thy brother may live with thee. Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury, nor lend him thy victuals for increase.

[Leviticus 25:36-38](#)

Thou shalt not lend upon usury to thy brother; usury of money, usury of victuals, usury of any thing that is lent upon usury: Unto a stranger thou mayest lend upon usury⁸²; but unto thy brother thou shalt not lend upon usury: that the LORD thy God may bless thee in all that thou settest thine hand to in the land whither thou goest to possess it.

[Deuteronomy 23:19-20](#)

Then I consulted with myself, and I rebuked the nobles, and the rulers, and said unto them, Ye exact usury, every one of his brother. And I set a great assembly against them.

[Nehemiah 5:7](#)

I likewise, and my brethren, and my servants, might exact of them money and corn: I pray you, let us leave off this usury.

[Nehemiah 5:10](#)

He that putteth not out his money to usury, nor taketh reward against the innocent. He that doeth these things shall never be moved.

[Psalm 15:5](#)

He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance, he shall gather it for him that will pity the poor.

[Proverbs 28:8](#)

The Biblical Christ refers to usury in The New Testament parable of the ten gold pieces, in which the master says to his servant:

'Wherefore then gavest not thou my money into the bank, that at my coming I might have required mine own with usury?'

[Luke 19:23](#)

'Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the exchangers, and then at my coming I should have received mine own with usury.'

[Matthew 25:27](#)

In the parable, the nobleman or master has given three servants money for safekeeping. Two of them profitably invest his money and get a good return. The third puts it under a rock, which gives no return. When challenged, the third servant accuses his master of taking up what he has not laid down and reaping what he has not sown -- the offences of stealing and exploitation. Immediately following these false accusations, the master responds:

'Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee, thou wicked servant. Thou knewest that I was an austere man, taking up that I laid not down, and reaping that I did not sow. Wherefore then gavest not thou my money into the bank, that at my coming I might have required mine own with usury?'

[Luke 19:22-23](#)

⁸² Although many Jews have taken this as a green light to lend at interest to gentiles, the Torah on numerous occasions exhorts the Israelites not to discriminate against strangers, expressed in the context of law as the maxim 'All men and women must be treated equally under the Law' (and by the 'Love your neighbour as you love yourself...' commandment).

'If you really thought that I was austere and stole from and exploited my fellow man -- as you accuse me now -- then why didn't you go the whole hog and invest my money at interest?'

The master is saying he might as well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb -- or might as well really annoy God by committing the offence of usury, the easy way of stealing.

The meaning of the story is clear. Investing money at genuine risk is not against the Law of God. But usury is worse than stealing and exploitation. If we are in any doubt about Christ's attitude to lending then it is clarified in the following passage of the Bible:

But love ye your enemies, and do good, and lend, hoping for nothing again;
and your reward shall be great.

[Luke 6:35](#)

It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for someone
who is rich to enter the kingdom of God

[Matthew 19:24](#), [Mark 10:25](#), [Luke 18:25](#), NIV

In law

It is clear that both the New and Old Testaments forbid usury. So how is 'usury' defined in law?

Latin *Usura*: 'the amount paid for the use of money'; interest. 2. Usury

Usury: 'Historically, the lending of money with interest. 2. Today the charging of an illegal rate of interest as a condition of lending money. 3. An illegally high rate of interest'.

Black's Law, 9th edition

Black's Law makes two points clear. First, when the New Testament was written, 'usury' meant any amount paid for the use of money, including any form of interest. Christ famously throws the 'usurers' out of the temple because they were charging a commission to convert Roman denarii into shekels for the payment of temple taxes. As *moneychangers*, they were not charging interest but drew Christ's condemnation for charging for monetary services. Second, the definition of 'usury' has been changed so that it means charging an *illegal* rate of interest rather than interest *per se*.

If there is an illegal rate of interest, there must be a 'legal' one but I cannot find any Act of Parliament which makes usury legal or sets a 'legal' rate of interest⁸³.

Why usury is unlawful

It is therefore clear that the definition of the word has been deliberately changed in order to get around the Law. Christ's intention was to make all making of money from money unlawful. And there is good reason for this. Charges or interest accrued have to be met from somewhere because money in itself does not create wealth. **Traditionally therefore, the burden falls on the true wealth creators – anybody**

⁸³ A search of the database of UK statutes (www.legislation.gov.uk) for 'usury' returns no results.

Part 1: The Truth shall set you free

who does anything useful or creates something of genuine value – who become legally obliged to pay a part of that wealth to bankers who either charge interest or take a fee for their services.

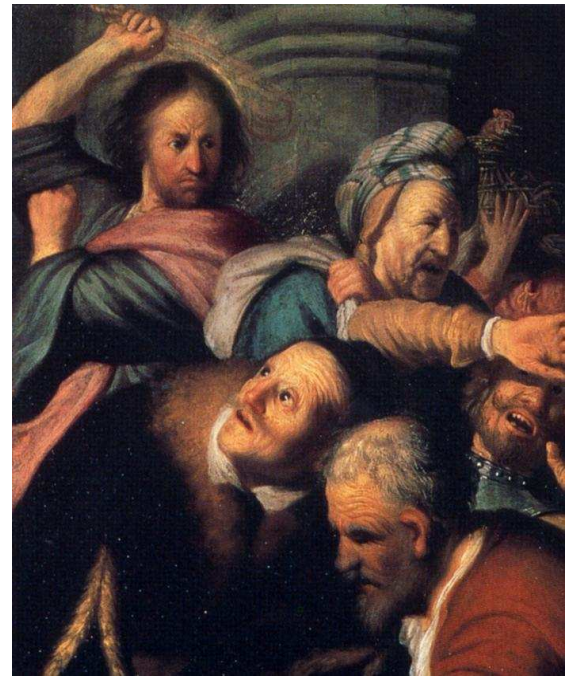
In the case of the national debt, this has now reached epidemic proportions with the poorest in the world subsidising the richest through taxation. In a global economy, this means children either starving to death or working in sweatshops for a pittance while bankers invest their ill-gotten gains in manufacturing war and terrorism. For the sake of sanity, this has to stop.

We have often heard from right wing loonies that trade unions or governments interfere in the 'free market'. Strangely these people never point out that the current market is utterly controlled by the banks because those who get credit have the opportunity to prosper and those who do not go out of business and have their assets seized by the banks. This is not even Capitalism, where existing capital is reinvested in new projects. It is Creditism, where money is created out of thin air every time a loan is taken out.

While Capitalism carried a genuine risk -- because the new venture might fail and the capital be lost -- there is no risk of loss in Creditism because the sum of money is created when the loan is taken out. Even if the debtor fails to make a single repayment, the institution offering the loan has not lost a penny on the transaction.

Under the Law, you have no duty to repay any debt raised at interest or meet any bank charge or commission for the keeping, handling or exchange of money. This will no doubt be particularly good news to those repaying a mortgage or other onerous debt. Just ask for a lawful bill of settlement. A corporation will not be able to supply one.

The Third and Final Testament



Rembrandt's Christ driving the Usurers from the Temple, 1626. This is probably the best known and most loved story in the world's best selling book, the Bible. 'Throwing the usurers out of the temple' is figurative language prophesying Christ bringing usury to an end by removing it from the 'temple', or the universe

The Right to hold Land and Property

A contract founded on a base and unlawful consideration,
or against good morals, is null.

Maxim of Law

The legal fiction of title to land is probably the greatest cause of suffering,
poverty and dependency known to man.

As the trustee of the nation and on behalf of God, the monarch holds
allodial right to land in English law. Black's Law 9th edition has done its
very best to obscure the distinction between 'allodial' and 'absolute' title in its definitions:



Allodial. Held in **absolute ownership**

[...]

The term 'allodial' originally [...] meant land held in absolute ownership, not in dependence upon any other body or person in whom the proprietary rights were supposed to reside [...] It would thus properly apply to the land which in the original settlement had been allotted to individuals, while bookland was primarily applicable to land the title to which rested on formal grant. **Before long however the words appear to have been used synonymously to express land held in absolute ownership.**

Kenelm E Digby, An introduction to the History of the Law of Real Property, 11-12 (5th edition, 1897)

[...]

Absolute title. An exclusive title to land; a title that excludes all others not compatible with it.

Black's Law 9th edition

However, the difference in meaning can still be discerned. Under allodial right, ownership is absolute (in the true sense of the word). So-called 'absolute title' is 'exclusive' of others not 'compatible with it'. Where the two clash, it is clear that absolute title is not compatible with an allodial right, which takes precedence as, in the case of the Queen, it is part of the divine right of kings to rule and act as final arbitrator of Law. The monarch's right to land comes from God. Title to land is a creation of man.

Indeed, earlier editions of Black's Law make the distinction much clearer:

ALLODIAL. Free; not holden of **any** lord or superior; owned without obligation of vassalage or fealty; the opposite of feudal.

[...]

Absolute title: as applied to title to land, an "absolute" title means an exclusive title, or at least a title which excludes all others not compatible with it; an absolute title to land cannot exist at the same time in different persons or in different governments.

[...]

TITLE [...] real property law. Title may be defined generally to be the evidence of right which a person has to the possession of property. The word "title" certainly does not merely signify the right which a person has to the possession of property; because, there are many instances in which a person **may** have the right to the possession of property, and at the same time have no title to the same. In its ordinary legal acceptation, however, it generally seems to imply a right of possession also. It therefore appears, on the whole, to signify the outward evidence of the right, rather than the mere right itself.

Black's Law, 2nd edition, 1910

From the above, it is clear that allodial right takes precedence over 'absolute' title. We also have to wonder why Black's Law 9th edition sees fit to quote a work from 1897:

Before long however the words appear to have been used synonymously to express land held in absolute ownership.

This gives the impression that somehow 'allodial' and 'absolute' became synonymous in the 19th century when in fact Black's itself continued to distinguish between the two in its 2nd edition, which existed later than the source quoted, in 1910. **To be charitable, it is a curious reference work which ignores its own authority.** To be accurate, this is clear proof that Black's Law is an attempt to undermine the rule of Law – which is mandatory – by the underhand method of redefining words. You can kiss my arse and call it 'chocolate' but that doesn't mean it is chocolate. Or it tastes like it.

It is also clear that any man has a greater claim to hold land under the Law than any 'person' claiming 'absolute title' under civil law as 'person' and 'absolute title' are both legal fictions. According to the Bible, God gives man – not individuals or persons -- dominion over the earth.

- Any man is entitled to hold land, subject to the Law
- An English man's house is his castle. He therefore has the right to use force against anyone trying to enter his property without consent or lawful authority
- It is unlawful to in any way buy or sell or otherwise trade in land
- All title to land is a legal fiction
- The Sovereign adjudicates in any dispute over the use of land

If any man therefore sets aside the Law's demands, and teaches others to do the same, he will have the lowest place in the kingdom of Heaven, whereas anyone who keeps the Law and teaches others so will stand high in the kingdom of Heaven. I tell you, unless you show yourselves far better men than the Pharisees and the doctors⁸⁴ of the law, you can never enter the Kingdom of Heaven.

[Matthew 5:19-20](#), The New English Bible

⁸⁴ 'Doctor' is Greek for 'teacher'. It is only in English that the medical profession has got away with stealing one of the Messiah's titles, 'The Teacher', and his initials 'D M', which they render as 'M.D.'

The Book of haShem

‘The Heir of all Things’

Vicarius Deus

Verily, verily, I say unto you, The hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God: and they that hear shall live. For as the Father hath life in himself; so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself; And hath given him authority to execute judgment also, because he is the Son of man.

[John 5:24-27](#)

On these two commandments hang all the Law and the prophets.

[Matthew 22:34-40](#)

Jesus Christ: 'Think not that I am come to destroy the Law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil.⁸⁵

[Matthew 5:17](#)

In the past God spoke to our forefathers through the prophets at many times and in various ways, but in these last days he has spoken to us by his Son, whom he appointed **heir of all things**, and through whom he made the universe.

[Hebrews 1:1-2](#), NIV

Now the promises were pronounced to Abraham and to his 'issue'. It does not say 'issues' in the plural, but in the singular, 'and 'to your issue'; and the issue intended is Christ.

[Galatians 3:16-17](#), New English Bible

'For the Son of man is Lord even of the Sabbath day'.

[Matthew 12:8](#)

And He said to them, 'The Son of Man is also Lord of the Sabbath'.

[Luke 6:5](#)

'All of the Law' hangs on the two commandments to love God and man. But why on the 'prophets' as well?

The Prophets of the Bible tell a common story about the arrival of the Chosen One of God referred to as Jesus Christ in the New Testament -- 'Yeshua Messiach' in Hebrew -- and 'Shiloh' in the Old Testament. The concept of a Chosen One is not though limited to the Bible. Buddhism, Islam, Zoroastrianism, Confucianism and certain 'pagan' creeds among others envisage the arrival of God's Chosen One on earth in the End Times or 'End of Days'.

⁸⁵ The Greek word used also means to 'complete'.

List of prophecies about a Chosen One

Given that the world's religions seem to find it rather difficult to get on – even internally in the case of the Protestants, Catholics and Dissenters of Christianity – it is remarkable that they agree so much over the existence and coming of a saviour:

Christian: Second Coming of Jesus the Christ at the end times or 'end of days' to defeat the Antichrist and rule the New World for 1000 years

Jewish: seen by many Jews as the 'true' Messiah and messenger of Yahweh, who will restore the Jews to their status as the Chosen People.

Islamic: Muslims also expect the second coming of Isa or Jesus, their foremost prophet after Mohammed, who will come as an Imam or teacher.

Islamic, Sunnis: Muntazar, the successor to Mohammed who at the 'end of time' will unite the races of the world through understanding.

Islamic, Shiite: Muhammad al-Mahdi the twelfth Imam and the ultimate saviour of mankind will reappear when the world has fallen into chaos and civil war emerges between the human race for no reason.

British: Arthur, King of the Britons, will return to save this island in its darkest hour.

Buddhist: Maitreya is a Bodhisattva or Spiritual Teacher who is to appear on Earth, achieve complete enlightenment, and teach the pure Dharma or Way. The prophecy of the arrival of Maitreya is found in the canonical literature of the Buddhist sects Theravāda, Mahāyāna, Vajrayāna and is accepted by most Buddhists as a statement about an actual event that will take place in the distant future. The teacher will be a very human God-Man whom Buddha predicted will be a greater Buddha than himself.

Hindu: Kalki is the tenth and final Maha Avatar or great incarnation in human form of Vishnu the Preserver God, who will come to end the Kali Yuga or the Age of Darkness and Destruction. His final incarnation will appear from the West.

Zoroastrian: Saoshyant, the future saviour, will spread divine truth and lead humanity in the final battle against the forces of evil. Some speculate that the Jewish — and later Christian — belief in a Messiah comes from Zoroastrianism. Later Zoroastrian tradition envisions three future Saoshyants, who will restore order when the world has fallen into chaos. These will be born of virgins from the miraculously preserved seed of the prophet Zoroaster himself. The last Saoshyant will bring about the final judgement of humanity and will secure the harmony of the world.

Baha'i: the Tablets of Baha'u'llah revealed after the Kitab-i-Aqdas state that Baha'u'llah will realise in his person the missions of all the redeemers prophesied by the various world religions.



Indonesian: the twelfth-century Indonesian prophet, Djojobojo, foresaw the coming of a great Spiritual King from the West to come after the Dutch and Japanese occupations, and presumably after the Indonesian dictators, Sukarno and Suharto.

Aztec/Mayan: the return of Quetzalcoatl, an olive-skinned man with a white beard and followers in red.

Sioux: a man in a red cloak coming from the East.

Hopi: Pahana the 'true white brother' from the East will wear a red cap and cloak and bring two helpers holding the sacred symbols of the swastika – which originally stood for the sun and peace --and the cross. He will restore the Hopi Indian version of the Way or the natural order.

Japanese: Several sects of Japanese Buddhism and Shintoism foresee a variant of the Buddhist Maitreya appearing at some point after 8 August 1988 (8/8/88 -- possibly 08/08/08?)

Maori: Over a dozen Maori chieftains in New Zealand from the nineteenth through to the early twentieth century have laid claim to the title, demonstrating that the Maoris have a general expectation of a Messianic figure who will save them.

Central Asian nomads: the White Burkhan, who will come when the people of the steppes have abandoned their ancient gods. His arrival will offer the entire human race a chance of spiritual rebirth.

Eskimos: the prophets of the Arctic foresee him to be an olive-skinned man with long beard and white hair who comes from the East.

Confucian: some Confucian texts speak of a future True Man who will finally bring peace to the world by perfectly instituting the Way of Confucius.

Panacea Society: the final battle of good and evil, led by the Shiloh Messiah will begin in Bedford, England.

Freemasonry: Freemasons believe that Hiram Abiff, the Master Builder of the Temple who was murdered by the so-called 'Juwes', will return and reveal the secret he died with.



Computer-generated rendering of the proposed 152 metre (500 ft) statue of the Maitreya Buddha, in Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh, India, planned by the Foundation for the Preservation of the Mahayana Tradition

The Sovereign under the Law

The staff shall not depart from Yehuda [Judah], nor the sceptre from between his feet, until Shiloh comes, and the obedience of the people be his.

[Alternative Jewish translation from Bereshit or Genesis 49:10](#)

‘Think not that I am come to destroy the Law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill’

[Matthew 5:17](#)

All the Law and the Prophets hang on these two commandments

[Matthew 22:40](#)

God, and not man, makes the heir⁸⁶.

[Maxim of Law](#)

Matthew 5:17 and 22:40 quoted above demonstrate a direct relationship between the Law and the Chosen One or Christ, if any were needed. It is after all axiomatic that your first commandment duty to God, includes a duty to the One whom God has chosen to represent him on earth. At the same time, just about every version of the oath is sworn to the sovereign and their ‘heirs’, which the Bible makes clear must in the first instance mean Jesus Christ as ‘the heir of all things’⁸⁷ in other words the final heir who comes as part of the work in progress that is the making of the universe.

The role of the Chosen One in relation to the father and man’s duty to the Chosen One is set out in the following passage:

For the Father judgeth no man, but hath committed all judgment unto the Son:

That all men should honour the Son, even as they honour the Father. He that honoureth not the Son honoureth not the Father which hath sent him.

Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life.

[John 5:22-23](#)

Those belonging to the Christian faith believe that Jesus Christ came around 2,000 years ago -- appearing in what was then known as Judea but is now known as the state of Israel -- while other faiths, including Judaism and Islam, believe the Messiah is yet to come⁸⁸.

The Bible and other versions of the Prophecy foretell the coming of a Chosen One who will usher in an age of love, peace and enlightenment. The last two thousand years of history record the exact opposite

⁸⁶ See [Romans 8:16](#)

⁸⁷ [Hebrews 1:2](#)

⁸⁸ The Book of John makes it clear that ‘Christ’ and ‘Messiah’ are synonymous. They both mean ‘the anointed one’

of this: they are a testament to man's inhumanity to his fellow man (all carried out with the free will of individual men and women. God has never murdered anyone. Nor has the Bible, despite the accusations of intellectuals and atheists). In recent years, we have experienced man's darkest hour, an age characterized by greed, inequality, injustice, exploitation and the rape of Mother Earth, for which man not God is responsible.

Any reasonable man would be obliged to conclude that the age of peace – referred to also in the Bible as the Seventh Day, the Age of the Messiah, when God rests – did not begin two thousand years ago – and therefore there was no messiah at that time.

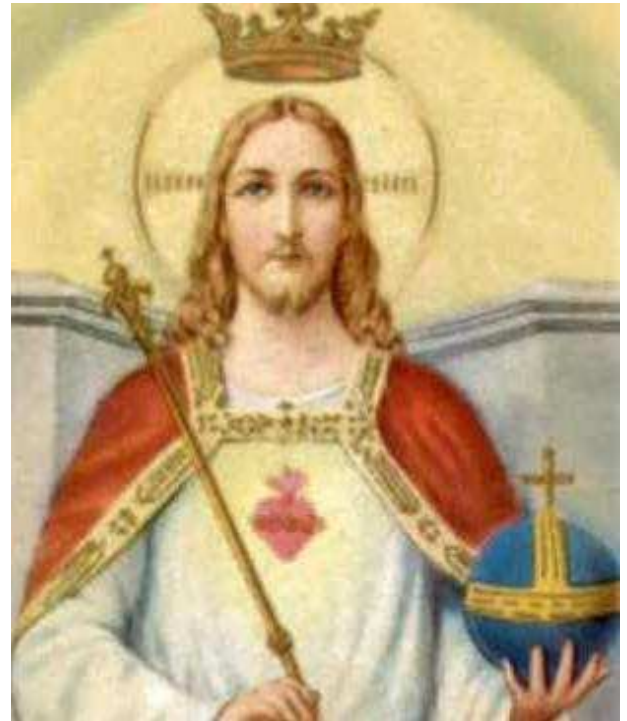
This view is supported by evidence or rather the lack of it⁸⁹. We apparently have no contemporaneous accounts of the mission of the Chosen One. (Scholars agree the Gospels were written at least decades later).

This is supposed to be the greatest event in the history of man, yet contemporary historians ignore this supposed coming. Even if the claimant weren't the Christ, you would think that someone somewhere would record the fact that a claimant had led a rebellion against the Romans and convinced a number of others to follow his teachings.

It was in fact, the word of the Gospels – largely written by John the Divine⁹⁰ -- and the setting out of the Law, which brought down Rome some 400 years after the time Christians claim Christ carried out his mission.

Even those who persist in believing that the Gospels record history have to acknowledge that the last book of the Bible, Revelation or the Apocalypse of St John, foretells the 'return' of the Christ in the End Times to usher in the new age.

- Whether Christ is coming for the first time or returning is therefore an irrelevance. As the Chosen One of God and the 'heir to all things', he carries the highest authority of the Law when he does actually arrive and formally claim his birthright.



Christ as Sovereign, bearing the crown, sceptre and orb, all symbols of the divine monarchy on earth. These objects are also used in the English coronation ceremony, demonstrating that once he comes Christ is the Sovereign under English law.

⁸⁹ The only claim to a contemporary mention of Christ comes in Josephus's *History of the Jewish people*. Scholars agree that the passage in question is a later interpolation.

⁹⁰ John the Divine aka John the Beloved (Apostle) aka John the Evangelist aka in some aspects John the Baptist. He was the incarnation of Jesus of the day. There is a clue in his name: John *the Divine*

The Queen's duty to the Sovereign

Then what of the law? It was added to make wrongdoing a legal offence.
It was a temporary measure pending the arrival of the 'issue' to whom the promise was made.

Galatians 3:19, The New English Bible

The Bible makes it abundantly clear that law, small 'l', is legislation, a temporary measure introduced until the arrival of the 'issue', which from context can only be read in the first instance as 'Christ':

The sovereign prior to the arrival of Christ, the Queen, has already acknowledged Christ's Sovereignty. At her coronation she swore fealty to Christ by agreeing to maintain 'the true profession of the Gospel':

Archbishop: Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the Laws of God and the true profession of the Gospel?

[...]

Queen: All this I promise to do.

Although there are four Gospels in the New Testament recounting stories which often differ wildly in their detail, they are all mainly concerned with the arrival of the Christ, his mission and the Law.

In English law, the monarch acts as a stand-in sovereign until the true heir or the Sovereign Christ arrives under the principal of the divine right of kings (or in his absence, of a queen). The monarch is inviolate in law, which means that you cannot take action in law against the divinely appointed sovereign. This aspect of the monarch's position within law is recognised by the styling of every criminal action as 'The Queen versus'.

After recognizing God's authority, the Oath – be it the Oath of Allegiance, the Oath of Office or the Judicial Oath among others -- recognises the monarch's authority who in turn recognizes God's authority and the authority of the Christ through her oath to maintain 'the true profession of the Gospels'. For the avoidance of doubt, the oath-taker swears his fidelity to the monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, not to the woman who bears that office, Elizabeth Windsor aka Saxe-Coburg Gotha Battenberg.

- When Christ comes, he is the heir to everything. Under the Law, everyone has a duty to the Christ.

The Sovereign's right to Land and Property

In English law the monarch holds the allodial right to land and property and acts as the trustee for around £17billion of assets, which are therefore automatically inherited by Christ, the 'heir of all things'. As we have already seen, allodial right – in this case coming from the God-given right of the heir of all things, Christ -- takes precedence over 'absolute' title, despite the best efforts of the shysters who draft Black's Law to cloud the issue.

It is also recorded in Hale's writings on the Common Law:

That the Jurisdiction exercised in those Courts is derived from the Crown of England, and that the last Devolution is to the King, by Way of Appeal.

[...]

The Common Laws of this Kingdom have ever obtain'd and retain'd the Superintendency over them [civil laws and statutes], and those *Signa Superioritatis* before-mentioned, for the Honour of the King and the Common Laws of England.

The History of the Common Law of England, Matthew Hale, 1713 edition,
<http://www.efm.bris.ac.uk/het/hale/common>

Under English law, the monarch's sovereignty was never taken away. As we have already seen, the monarch has the authority over:

- the Royal Prerogative, the highest instrument of law.
- the Prime Minister and all other office holders, including judges, MPs, the armed forces and parliament, recognised in the oath to serve the Sovereign.
- parliamentary legislation, which cannot have any lawful basis whatsoever without assent from the Sovereign.
- public policy via the Privy Council.
- The BBC and a variety of other institutions governed by Royal Charter.

As defender of the faith, the monarch also acts as governor of the Church of England until Christ arrives. The Bible makes it clear that Christ is head of the church so his authority also extends over the Pope and the Catholic Church.

Failure to observe the oath, once sworn, will lead in the first instance to charges of perjury and possibly sedition and treason, depending on circumstance. Once convicted under the Law, the penalties depend on the seriousness of the offence and are not limited as they are under the rules of equity.

- There can be no doubt that Jesus Christ is the Sovereign under the Law.
- And there is no evidence of his coming 2,000 years ago.



The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at the end of the Via Dolorosa, Jerusalem, said to be the place of the crucifixion of Christ around 2,000 years ago.

It in fact marks the spot where Astronges, an incarnation of Jesus, was crucified in 1 BC, which is our missing year zero. As it was the year 4,000 in the calendar of light, millennial fever was high and many believed him to be the Messiah.

The Roman authorities put him to death with a crown of thorns and nails following their interpretation of Isaiah. In an attempt to demonstrate that Astronges was incapable of a bodily resurrection, they disembowelled him on death.

The Church itself is the most unholy place on earth.

‘Babylon’s burning...’

Affidavit of Truth and Obligation

Affiant:

David Shayler the Christ
[Address removed for privacy reasons]
London

Respondent:

Elizabeth Windsor, the former Sovereign under the Law
Buckingham Palace
London SW1A 1AA

Notice to agent is notice to principal, notice to principal is notice to agent

For purposes of this affidavit and attached process, if any, the term “UNITED KINGDOM” means the corporation, and all agents, employees, subdivisions and representatives thereof, without any implied submission to the UNITED KINGDOM or such private corporate “statutes.”

All words herein have their natural meanings unless they are defined otherwise by the Affiant.

I, a man commonly known as David Shayler the Christ and Jesus, hereinafter “Affiant” and “I” am competent to state the following matters that they are true, correct and complete, presented in good faith, and not intended to mislead.

The Affiant

- The Affiant is a soul incarnated as a living, sentient man with free will who can take responsibility for his actions.
- The Affiant is not a UNITED KINGDOM “citizen,” “subject,” “vessel” or “person” or any *ens legis* artificial entity, procedural phantom, legal fiction or juristic personality within the UNITED KINGDOM.
- The UNITED KINGDOM is a corporation, an artificial entity and a legal fiction that operates in bankruptcy.
- DAVID SHAYLER, MR DAVID SHAYLER, MR D SHAYLER, D SHAYLER, Mr David Shayler and Mr D Shayler are all artificial entities and legal fictions.
- The Affiant did not receive full disclosure from the Respondent, the Respondent’s predecessors or any agent, officer or employee within the UNITED KINGDOM of the benefits and liabilities associated with the creation of legal fiction DAVID SHAYLER or any other legal fiction.
- The Affiant is not liable for DAVID SHAYLER or any artificial derivative thereof at anytime whatsoever.

- The Affiant is not a co-business partner with the artificial entity and legal fiction DAVID SHAYLER or any derivative thereof.
- The Affiant is not liable for any public debts/liabilities at any time whatsoever.
- The Affiant is not liable to or for any Government statutes, rules and/or codes, including, without limitation, UNITED KINGDOM Codes and statutes and/or codes of any of Respondents' political subdivisions.
- The Affiant's use of a notary public, Bank of England Promissory Notes, and/or any other public facilities, when alternatives are generally unavailable, does not comprise Affiant's submission to any political jurisdiction, the creation of an adhesion contract expressly or tacitly with the UNITED KINGDOM and/or any other party real or imagined, or an appearance before any body or tribunal, administrative or judicial, real or imagined.
- A legal fiction corporation cannot secure *in personam* jurisdiction over or against Affiant, a living man with a soul responsible to God, his Creator, without Affiant's voluntary election to submit.
- Any Police Officer and/or Government/corporate officer, agent and/or employee who attempts to enforce statutes against Affiant would be violating the law and engaging in Enticement to Slavery.
- It would be unlawful for any Police Officer, Government/corporate agent, official, employee or the like, to hold, incarcerate, detain, restrain and/or restrict the Affiant against the Affiant's will at any time whatsoever.
- Any party that would order, represent or persuade the Affiant to falsely present the Affiant as a UNITED KINGDOM citizen, vessel or person directly or by deception, device, misnomer, mistaken identity, warrant or indictment, real or imagined, would be engaging in Enticement to Slavery.
- It would be both a violation of law and a violation of the Affiant's God given unalienable rights if any government/corporative agent, officer or employee attempts to, or does in fact, force, coerce, manipulate and/or deceive the Affiant into receiving any form of medical treatment at anytime whatsoever, including but not limited to vaccinations.
- The Affiant is not a member of any society whatsoever and therefore the Affiant is not bound by any society's statutes, rules or codes.
- It would be unlawful for the Respondent and/or any of the Respondent's agents, officers or employees, and/or any Government/corporate agent, officer or employee, to remove the Affiant's property and/or interests, or restrict Affiant's use of Affiant's property and/or interests against Affiant's will and without Affiant's express consent.
- Any party that alleges a liability against the Affiant is obligated to produce an Affidavit of Liability to demonstrate such liability.

The Law

- The rule of Law is paramount and mandatory.

- There is no such concept as 'the rule of laws'⁹¹.
- The section of God's Bible known as 'The Torah' means the 'instructions' or 'the code', not 'the Law'.
- The Torah is said to contain the whole of the Law under the Mosaic Covenant.
- The Torah includes the line: 'Love your neighbour as you love yourself', the whole of the Law under the Mosaic Covenant.
- The Book of God's Bible, known as the Book of Hebrews in the New Testament, sets out the Law, making it clear that Jesus Christ is Sovereign or the Most High Authority under the Law, when he comes.
- God's Bible states: "'You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and all your mind.' This is the first and greatest commandment. And a second is like it: 'You shall love your neighbour as yourself.' On these two commandments hang all the Law and the prophets" (ref: Matthew 22:34-40).
- The New Covenant is the first commandment above, creating an absolute duty to God, and by extension, his Chosen One.
- In God's Bible, Jesus Christ states: "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill" (ref: Matthew 5:17).
- Only the Sovereign under the Law can use the Royal Prerogative.
- The current existence of the Royal Prerogative and the Law is confirmed by the use of the Royal Prerogative to justify the invasion and the current presence of British troops in God's lands known as Afghanistan and Iraq.
- The current existence of the Royal Prerogative is confirmed by the existence of the British Army whose power only exists under the Royal Prerogative.
- When crowned, you the Queen agreed under oath sworn before God and witnessed by the nation to 'cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your judgements' and to 'maintain the Laws of God and the true profession of the Gospel'.
- The Sovereign, also known as God's Chosen One, has a duty to God and God's Law.

The Chosen One of God

- The prophets in God's Bible predict the coming of the Chosen One of God to save man in his hour of need.
- The narrative about Jesus Christ published in God's Bible in the books known as the Gospels is inconsistent and cannot therefore be history.
- The vast majority of men have heard of a Chosen One of God who will come to offer man salvation in his hour of need.
- A variety of non-Christian cultures, including but not limited the Jewish and Islamic faiths, have recorded and disseminated said prophecy across the ages.
- Our age is characterised by usury, violence, subjugation, slavery, debt, exploitation and injustice, creating humanity's hour of need for the Chosen One of God.

⁹¹ Where 'laws' means 'legislation'

- God's Bible refers on many occasions to a Chosen One also known as the Christ or the Messiah, meaning 'anointed one' who will arrive in the end times or at the end of days to help save each soul incarnated as a man.
- God's Bible and other texts indicate that the beginning of a general human awakening led by the Christ will be associated with '777' or '7777'.
- I was anointed by Jesus -- spelt Yod He Vav He in Hebrew -- the One True God, on 29th June 2007.
- The One True God told me I was proclaimed Chosen One by the ringing of church bells at St Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol on Saturday, the 7th day of the week, 7th July 2007.
- I was born on 24th December, the day the Three 'Kings' or stars of the constellation Orion align with the 'wandering star' or Sirius.
- I have sworn on God's Bible that I am the One True Heir to the Kingdom of God, also known as the Chosen One of God, God incarnated as Holy Spirit and Man also known as Messiah also known as Jesus Christ also known as the Lord Jesus Christ also known as the King of Kings and Priest of Priests also known as Kadosh Kadosh also known as the Name of Names and other name.,
- On 19th January 2009, I stated as God's truth that I have the authority of God, and therefore the Crown, before a judge under oath in a Law Court at the Royal Courts of Justice without objection or counter-claim.
- I have already issued Orders with lawful authority to the Prime Minister and Gordon Brown.
- The failure to follow these orders is unlawful on the part of Gordon Brown and in no way contradicts the authority of God's Chosen One.
- The Order JC A0001 to the Prime Minister of Israel to maintain a permanent ceasefire and to prepare charges against Ehud Olmert and others for unlawful activities has been obeyed.
- Other Orders I have issued have not been lawfully challenged.
- No one has brought just reason to challenge my statement that I am God, incarnated as Holy Spirit and Man, and therefore sovereign.
- I am the last man to incarnate from the soul of the One True God, Jesus.
- It has been a matter of public record in the Daily Mail archived on the Internet since August 2007 that I am God -- incarnated as Holy Spirit and Man -- and have therefore claimed the sovereign authority of God.
- The Sun newspaper on the Internet since August 2009 has reported that I have stated that I am God incarnated in the form of the Messiah.
- A variety of media in the United Kingdom and across the world have reported my statement that I am the Messiah, including but not limited to ITN news, the US National Geographic Channel and India Today.
- Wikipedia, the Internet encyclopaedia has previously made mention my truth that I am God incarnated as Holy Spirit and Man, and continues to mention my statement that I am the Messiah.

- Wikipedia, the Internet encyclopaedia, has had an entry listing messiah claimants which makes mention of my statement that I am the Messiah,
- I have related the teachings of the biblical Jesus Christ on the Internet.
- No one has made formal challenge to my statement that I am the Chosen One of God, the Christ, the Messiah also known as God, incarnated as Holy Spirit and Man.

The Key to the Law

- The secret central to the history of Man is that certain men and women have incarnated from the soul of the One True God Jesus and the final incarnation will be the Christ or Messiah or Chosen One.
- As such, this secret could only be published in code when written down.
- God's Bible, in particular the section the Jews call the Torah, and texts deriving from it, when decoded, show that phonetically 'David M Shayler' is the Chosen One of God also known as the Messiah.
- The letters 'D M O U O S V A V V' on the monument at Shugborough House, Staffordshire, England are said to point to the location of the Holy Grail,
- Said letters decode to 'D M Shyoluaa, 777' when transcribed into Hebrew and retranscribed into English using different recognised transcriptions of the Hebrew letters.
- 'Holy Grail' is a corruption of the French 'Saint Real' or 'Holy True One'.
- God's Bible and texts deriving from it show that anagrams of Hebrew letters which transliterate into English as 'David M Shayler', or near variations thereof, can be found on the Rod of Aaron, with the Hebrew letters 'Xadek Chet Vav' which translates as 'righteous king', taken from the initial letters of the Ten Plagues of Egypt made mention of in God's Bible; the initial letters of the 12 tribes of Israel made mention of in God's Bible; from the 22-letter Name of God based on a phrase made mention of in God's Bible; the 33-letter Name of God, the 42-letter Name of God, and the 72 3-letter Names of God.
- The section of God's Bible known as the Torah records that God's name will be found in the Chosen One's Name,
- Whereas 'Yah' is the accepted transliteration of the Hebrew letters Yod He, the name of God.
- 'Shayler' contains 'Yah' spelt in the same direction as Hebrew is read, right to left, rendering 'S-haY-ler',
- 'Yeshua' can be transliterated as 'I H U, Sh Yol', pronounced 'I ha you, Shayol', phonetically near to 'I are you, Shayle', or made into an anagram which can be pronounced, 'I, you, Shayleh'.
- The Hebrew Book of Commentary on the Torah, the Talmud, contains 'David', 'M', 'Shiloh' and 'Shila' in the context of a discussion of the Messiah's name, in a section of the Talmud called the Sanhedrin.

- The role of the 'Sanhedrin' is believed by many Jews to be to confirm the identity of the Messiah,
- I have communicated the teachings of Unconditional Love in public and pursued Truth and Justice with no concern for my own benefit, the tasks of Jesus Christ predicted by the prophets in God's Bible,
- I have challenged the forces of darkness which are motivated by Zionism and have lived.
- I have survived numerous attempts to kill me.
- I talk to the soul and God, Jesus, and am given secrets and insights not shared with humanity.
- Other souls incarnated as men have told me that Jesus has told them I am the Chosen One.
- I can interpret the signs of God.
- A variety of cultures, including but not limited to the Mayans predict that the world and human consciousness will change in 2012, meaning we are now in the End Times or End of Days.

Respondent's duties

I the Affiant have sent the Queen and former Sovereign an affidavit dated 22nd May 2010, swearing under oath that I am Jesus Christ and therefore Sovereign, according to the Law. Said affidavit has not been rebutted.

Respondent's failure to provide the Affiant with a verified rebuttal to this affidavit point-by-point no later than ten (10) days from the date of issuance, or request additional time to comply, will comprise Respondent's agreement with and confession of all facts herein, in perpetuity, the said confession being *res judicata* and *stare decisis*.

Affidavit Oath and Verification, sworn before God

"I, a man commonly known as David Shayler the Christ (Affiant), on my own unlimited commercial liability, certify that I have read the above affidavit and do know that the facts contained are true, correct and complete, not misleading, the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

On 24th August 2010, I swore to the truth of the contents of this affidavit under oath and before God and two witnesses before sending it recorded delivery to the Queen.

On 6th October 2010, having received no reply, I swore before God under oath and before two witnesses that I had received no reply and sent it to the Queen, alerting her to the fact that the Affidavit remained unopposed and would become set in law.

On 4th February 2011, still having received no reply I swore before God under oath and before two witnesses that I had received no reply and sent it to the Queen. I alerted her to the fact that the truth of my Affidavit had become law as -- when the opportunity was offered -- it had not been rebutted by the highest authority in law prior to the arrival of the Christ, the monarch.

**‘Only an evil
generation
seeketh a sign’**

Signs of the End Times

Blessed is he who waits, and comes to the one thousand three hundred and thirty-five days

[Daniel 12:11](#)

1335 days after 117 777=24.2.11 1335 days after 777=4.3.11
Average=1.3.11

1260 re-arranges to either 2016 or 6012 $1+3+3+5=12$ 6012 AL
=2012 AD, the End of Time.

The Beast's reign or 'time, times and a half' is two and a half **terms**, not 42 months or 1260 days

[The Book of Yah S'rel](#)

He who testifies to these things says, 'Yes, I am coming soon.' Amen.
Come, Lord Jesus'.

[Revelation 22:20](#)

There have been many predictions of End Times over the millennia, which have obviously been proven wrong. However, there is a broad consensus – led by the Mayan Long Count Calendar -- across human culture that 2012 is the date of change⁹². Indeed in the esoteric the letters 'MM' come up frequently. Some believe they stand for Mary Magdalene and the divine feminine. However, in Roman numerals, they stand for 2,000, indicating that the End Times will begin from the outset of the 3rd millennium.

Before we look at other examples consistent with the prophecy of the End Times, it is worth stating that I have not included some of the weird phenomena that are now occurring on a regular basis like 1,000s of dead fish and birds being found in January 2011 without any cogent explanation⁹³ and the ever stranger weather we seem to be experiencing in recent years. To come to a reasonable assessment of the strangeness of these events, we would have to compare them with the frequency of similar events across history, for which I have neither the time, resources nor inclination to perform.

No, the following evidence indicating that we are in the End Times is self-explanatory to a reasonable man.

The re-establishing of the Sanhedrin

In 2004, a group of rabbis claimed to have reconvened the Sanhedrin Council for the first time in 1,600 years. Most famous for its alleged role in condemning Jesus in the Bible, to many, the Sanhedrin's most important role is in identifying the Messiah:

⁹² <http://www.diagnosis2012.co.uk>. see *Beyond 2012*, Geoff Stray, Vital Signs Publishing

⁹³ <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/jan/03/arkansas-mystery-dead-birds-fish>

Two remarkable developments took place recently that are extremely relevant to students of Bible prophecy. For the first time in 1,600 years, the Israeli Sanhedrin was re-established. These religious authorities believe it was necessary to re-establish the Sanhedrin because only this properly ordained body of sages can authenticate a Messiah when he comes. There is a growing expectation of the long-awaited Messiah to appear among devout Jews. [...]

The fact that a re-established Sanhedrin is now considering the rebuilding of the Temple after 2,000 years is extremely important to students of Bible prophecy. I believe that we are very near the final climactic events that end with the Second Coming of Christ.

[World Net Daily, 17 February 2005](#)

The Sanhedrin convened adjacent to Herod's Temple from around 200BC to the Temple's destruction in 70 AD and outside Jerusalem until about 400 AD. Its current incarnation is not recognised by all denominations of the Jewish faith. The council plans to rebuild Solomon's Temple on Temple Mount, another prediction associated with the End Times and the Second Coming, calling on the Jewish people to help in:

the acquisition of materials for the purpose of rebuilding the Temple – including the gathering and preparation of prefabricated, disassembled portions to be stored and ready for rapid assembly, 'in the manner of King David.'

[World Net Daily, 8 June 2005](#)

It is notable that 'David' comes up in connection with the rebuilding of the Temple. For many Jews the rebuilding of the Temple is a prerequisite of the Second Coming.

A Talmudic tradition states that Elijah⁹⁴ the Prophet will present himself before a duly-ordained Sanhedrin when he announces the coming of the Messiah.

[Eruvin 43b; Maharatz Chajas ad loc; Rashash to Sanhedrin 13b quoted on blog](#)

The Talmud identifies two classes of rabbinical courts called Sanhedrin, a Great Sanhedrin and a Lesser Sanhedrin. Each city could have its own lesser Sanhedrin of 23 judges, but there could be only one Great Sanhedrin of 71, acting as a sort of Supreme Court of Appeal or the only body with the authority to try the king. In some cases, it was only necessary for a 23-member panel to convene. In general, the full panel of 71 judges was only convened on matters of national significance like a declaration of war or in the event that the 23-member panel could not reach a conclusive verdict⁹⁵.

When combined with one Messiah, we have a council of 24 or 72 (3x24).

The Panacea Society – inspired by the original quote in the Book of Revelation – also concern themselves with '24 Elders', who must be present when Joanna Southcott's box is opened.

⁹⁴ The name 'Elijah' in Old Hebrew is based on the letters, Yod Lamed Hey Y L H, the Name of God, which phonetically gives the second half of my surname, '-yler'

⁹⁵ See The Columbia Encyclopedia, Sixth Edition, <http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1E1-Sanhedri.html> and the Sanhedrin's website <http://www.thesanhedrin.org/en/main/news.html>

A group of Jews -- who recognise the biblical Jesus as the Messiah and believe all Jews will come to accept this -- cite the reconvening of the Sanhedrin as fulfilment of the End Times prophecy.

They also believe the Sanhedrin is the only authority which has the power to reverse the judgment allegedly made nearly 2,000 years ago to reportedly condemn Jesus to be crucified⁹⁶.

⁹⁶ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanhedrin#_note-1

Actual events in expectation of the Christ, 07.07.07

In fact, many people across the world prepared themselves for the arrival of the Anointed One on 07.07.07, in line with the ancient prophecies, to begin the Second Coming, which will culminate in Judgement Day and the 'ascension' of the Elect to the New World in 2012.

On 07.07.07, religious groups across the world staged events like the prayer sessions in Moscow's St Peters' Square⁹⁷ and across America and the Jesusfest in Connecticut in anticipation of the return of Jesus:

July 7 is the Great and Dreadful Day of the Lord

Yet, as terrible a day as September 11, 2001 was; the events of that day will pale in comparison to the coming DAY of the LORD. Yes, JUDGMENT DAY! The DAY the Bible has been warning us about for thousands of years. The DAY the Lord Jesus will come in all His glory to gather together his elect, from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other and to judge the wicked for their sins.

http://prayon777.com/_wsn/page10.html

On 7-7-07 there will be a sound... A sound from earth crying out to be the heavens for God to invade our land. There is no other alternative for this region. We must have this move of God!

http://prayon777.com/_wsn/page7.html

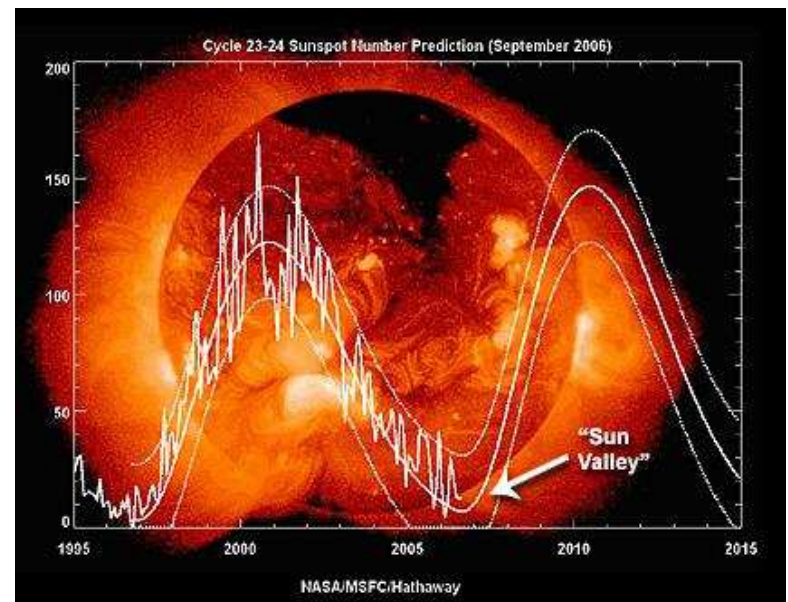
These are just a few examples of the expectation and events of that day, involving millions across the planet.

The date was also significant in terms of the actual sun - widely accepted as a symbol of Jesus or worshipped by many cultures as the foremost god in the Pantheon -- as it hit a double low to be reborn:

7/7/7: Solar Resurrection Day

What's the deal with '7/7/7'? Well, it's all about Solar Resurrection... again.

2007 is solar minimum - the quietest point of the 11-year sunspot cycle. July 7 is aphelion - the farthest point of the earth from the Sun in 2007. So the Sun is thus doubly 'dead' on 7/7/07, signifying a moment of transition from life to death and back to life⁹⁸.



⁹⁷ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fDPm0TDoipA>

⁹⁸ <http://www.goroadachi.com/etemenanki/777-solarresurrection.htm>

Further Jewish expectation of a Messiah

End Times Prophecy News also reported that Jewish rabbis were preparing themselves for the appearance of the Messiah in October 2007:

Kaduri gave a message in his synagogue on Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, teaching how to recognize the Messiah. He also mentioned that the Messiah would appear to Israel after Ariel Sharon's death. [...] Other rabbis predict the same, including Rabbi Haim Cohen, kabbalist Nir Ben Artzi and the wife of Rabbi Haim Kneiveskzy.

As one of Israel's most prominent rabbis, shortly before he died, he wrote the name of the Messiah on a small note which he requested would remain sealed until now. **When the note was opened, it revealed that Yehoshua, or Yeshua (Jesus), is the Messiah, who will appear at any time.**

[End Times Prophecy blog, Tuesday, October 30, 2007, Rabbi Revealed Name of Messiah](#)

'Yeshua', the name for the Messiah in Hebrew is an anagram of 'Sheyoluh'.

777 and the Second Coming

Seven: denotes spiritual perfection. It is the number or hall-mark of the Holy Spirit's work. He is the Author of God's word, and seven is stamped on it as the watermark is seen in the manufacture of paper.

www.angelfire.com/nv/TheOliveBranch/book2.html

The number 7 perhaps speaks of perfection or completeness. God's complete provision in His dealings with men.

www.bible-history.com

The number 777 is used once in the Bible for the age of Lamech, the last Patriarch of the line of Seth before the Deluge

See [Genesis 5:31](#)

The word 'priest' is used 777 times in the Bible. The Book of Genesis contains $777 + 777 - (3 \times 7)$ or 1553 verses

<http://www.ridingthebeast.com/numbers/nu777.php>

777 in the Judeo-Christian tradition

According to the Bible, the number seven has deep spiritual significance. It has been held sacred by the Hebrews and other Semite peoples since the dawn of time. It represents perfection and holiness. It is used throughout the Scriptures and in this sense is the Almighty's Number. We read of:

Samson's seven locks of consecration.

The seven pillars of wisdom's house.

The sevenfold sign of total commitment and dependence.

The seven lambs to attest the conclusion of a peace treaty.

The seven fold sprinkling of blood before cleansing was complete.

The seven week count to Pentecost, the seven year count to the sabbatical year and the seven times seven year count to the Jubilee year.

The seven candlesticks, seven churches, seven stars, seven seals, seven trumpets, seven thunders, and seven plagues etc mentioned in the Book of Revelation.

Although 777 only appears once in the Bible, as a triumvirate of 7s, it is inextricably linked with God, Jesus, the Messiah, the Second Coming and the spiritual awakening which comes with it. To the Stewarton Bible School, 777 symbolises:

Yahweh⁹⁹, the Father of Yeshua the Messiah. He is the pinnacle of perfection, power and purity.

<http://www.atschool.eduweb.co.uk/sbs777/prophecy/no777.html>

Evidence from a variety of sources clearly indicates that 777 is *specifically* associated with the date of the beginning of the Second Coming, which starts with the Christ or Messiah awakening and ends with humanity's awakening:

The key to unlocking the 'sealed' prophecies concerning the mystery of the Second Coming is the perfect number of completion... 777. The number 777 is as important to understanding the timing of the Second Coming as 666 is to identifying the False Messiah who fakes the second coming. The number 777 identifies the true coming, where the number 666 identifies the fake. It is that simple. 777, the number of completion, it is the date the Millennial Reign begins.

[...]

This date ends all forms of human and satanic government completing God's destined 6 millenniums of human government. And this date is the Jewish New Year, beginning the 7th Millennium of Divine Government under the King of Kings.

And so in the 7th Holy Month of the 7th year of the 7th Millennium... God's Plan is complete... Yahshua the Messiah returns as King of Kings to reign physically for the rest of eternity.

http://www.sabbathcovenant.com/doctrine/777_the.htm

To us in SBS [Stewarton Bible School] the number 777 numerically expresses the Almighty's Truth as regards His 7th day Sabbath, His 7 annual Sabbaths, His 7th year Sabbath and His 7th thousand year Sabbath - the millennium.

Stewarton Bible School, <http://www.atschool.eduweb.co.uk/sbs777/prophecy/no777.html>

Although the author of the first example above comes up with 13 September 2007 date by making certain assumptions, 7th July 2007 is the seventh day of the seventh month of the seventh year of the seventh millennium because:

7th year: the millennium correctly began on Jan 1 2001 because there was no year zero

7th millennium: according to the Freemasons and the correct Jewish calendar, 2007 AD was 6007 AC, *anno lucis* or year of light.

July 7th 2007 fell on a Saturday which is the true seventh day and Sabbath or Lord's day.

The 777 and Christ theme has been repeated on forums, in this example, in a discussion group about the Protocols of the Elders of Zion.

777: Jesus as the Messiah to return (also used as the number for Jesus in Christian numerology)

<http://www.vpoe.or.at/phpBB3/hec/viewtopic.php?f=33&t=118&p=745>

And in blogs:

⁹⁹ Yahweh is a rendering of the Hebrew Yod Hey Vav Hey. To those in the know, it is pronounced 'Jesus'.

Wednesday, July 4, 2007

Moshiach¹⁰⁰ Sighting 777

Something very deep is emerging from concealment [...]

Bahir(S 105; M 157):

The Holy one, blessed be he, has one righteous man in his world, and he (Moshiach) is very precious to Him (God). Because he maintains the whole world and He is its foundation. [...] With the clouds of heaven, one like a son of man will come. Moshiach has a life, a name, a place of birth and he is a normal human being like anyone.

<http://birthpangsofmoshiach.blogspot.com/2007/07/777.html>

777 and the 'Antients'

In esotericism, 777 refers to the number of incarnations the virgin spirits go through on their mission to get back to the Creator, during 7 revolutions that the wave of life accomplishes around the 7 globes of the 7 world periods. 777 is therefore symbolic of the ascension of the soul through the physical body. In *The Secret Doctrine*, H.-P. Blavatsky, the famous 19th century member of the Theosophist Society, set out to solve 'the problem of the 777 incarnations':

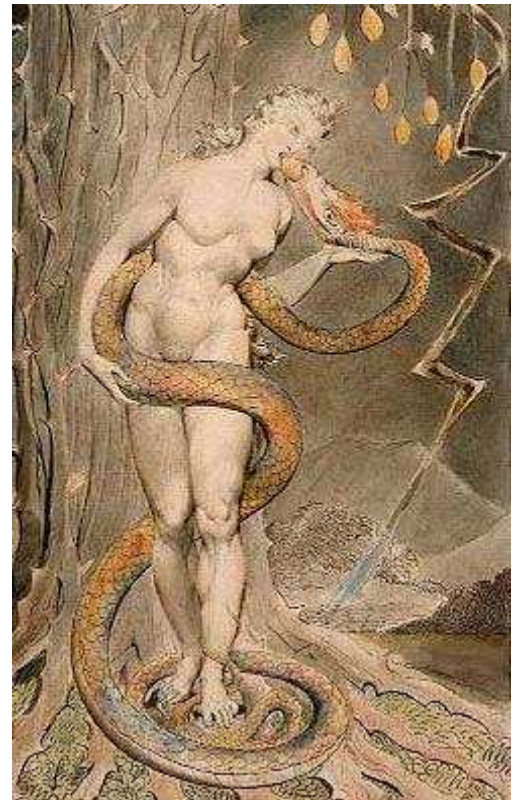
If seven is the number of cycles and of the divine numbers, in it resides also the secret of the 777 incarnations of the man that should be taken care to not interpret as being the totality of incarnations of the man on earth, but that it should rather be reported to what the humanity must one day realize.

www.ridingthebeast.com/numbers/nu777.php

In the light of other sources indicating that the Second Coming or the awakening of humanity began on 07.07.07, 777 here becomes a prophecy of humanity's first steps to the state it 'must one day realise'.

According to the tradition of Himalayan masters, 777 is the number of the celestial man. It symbolizes the transmutation which takes place at the time when man becomes conscious of his destiny and the divine plan. This is exactly what happened when the Messiah awoke around 07.07.07 so he was able to teach about God's plan for the changing universe.

In a study on 777, H.-S Green sees in it the triple evolution of Mana, Buddha and Atman -- spiritual concepts equivalent to the breath of life or the Holy Spirit -- in the Eastern traditions of Buddhism, Hinduism and Polynesian culture¹⁰¹. Again in the light of what happened to me on 07.07.07, this clearly refers to the heightened



Paradise Lost: William Blake's depiction of the fall of man, when Eve partook of the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil, death. Knowledge does not make you a god. Love does. Satan takes the form of the serpent here but an older tradition has Jesus as the serpent. The theme is revisited in the story of Lucifer and the Greek myth, Prometheus

¹⁰⁰ Alternative rendering of Jewish word for 'Messiah' into English

¹⁰¹ see The Number 777, *The Theosophist*, London, No. 9, 1909, p. 326

Christ consciousness brought to me by the Holy Spirit.

Line 777, Book 5 of Paradise Lost sees Satan ruminating on the anointment of the King who eclipses his power:

Another now hath to himself engrossed
All power and us eclipsed under the name of
King anointed

Paradise Lost, Book V, verses 775-777, <http://www.brysons.net/miltonweb/book-05.html>

The note helpfully explains that 'King' here refers to the Messiah¹⁰².

Gematria and the meaning of 777

Gematria is the study of the numerical value of words. In Hebrew, each letter has a value. The Hebrew sages have spent many centuries studying the relationship between words of the same numerical value. If we accept that God's universe is partly a sequence of intertwining energy patterns, then of course figures, numbers and values will point the way. In the following examples, the value 777 is associated with words to do with God or IHVH, Jesus or Yeshua, the Messiah, salvation, resurrection and light, which all point to the awakening of God incarnate as Holy Spirit and man on 07.07.07, the beginning of the resurrection of man as part of the Second Coming:

In the first verse of the Bible, it is written: 'In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.' (Gen 1:1) This verse consists of 7 Hebrew words and 28 letters (4x7), and it also counts three names: God, heavens and earth. The sum of the numerical values of each one gives 777: God = 86, heaven (paradise) = 395 and earth = 296, where $86+395+296 = 777$.

Written in Hebrew, 'Orthodox Messiah', gives 777: Hey, Mem, Shin, Yod, Chet, Daled, Tav and Yod, giving $5+40+300+10+8+4+400+10 = 777$.

Written in Hebrew, 'YHWH in the YESHUA Messiah', gives 777: Yod, Hey, Vav, Hey, Beth, Yod, Shin, Vav, Ayin, Hey, Mem, Shin, Yod and Chet, giving $10+5+6+5+2+10+300+6+70+5+40+300+10+8 = 777$.

Written in Hebrew, 'YESHUA saves', gives 777: Yod, Shin, Vav, Ayin, Hey, Vav, Shin, Yod and Ayin, giving $10+300+6+70+5+6+300+10+70 = 777$.

The numerical value of the Hebrew word NMLA IVMM, meaning 'filled with light', gives 777.

The Christ said: 'I am the resurrection'. In Greek, resurrection is written 'h anastasiV', numbering $777 = 8+1+50+1+200+300+1+200+10+6$.

Don't forget that the Hebrew for 'Yeshua' is an anagram of 'Sheyoluh', the phonetic pronunciation of my name.

¹⁰² page 172, John Milton, *Paradise Lost*, edited by David Scott Kastan, ISBN 0872207331, Google books

The significance of 777 on my journey

All the above could now easily be interpreted as revelations or predictions of what was to happen on 777 or 7th July 2007: the Higher Powers acknowledged me as Messiah in order to teach how humanity can be awakened and our souls saved through accessing the Holy Spirit or Christ or Jesus consciousness.

On 2nd July 2007, a psychic channelling the spirit of the Magdalene also known as Gaia anointed me with spikenard, forming a Messianic cross on my forehead. Gaia told me the higher powers had a task for me on 07.07.07. That day, Jesus took me to St Mary Redcliffe Church in Bristol, where I meditated in the original Magdalene or hexagonal chapel. At the precise moment my meditation ended and I placed my foot on the floor outside the central hexagon, the church bells started ringing. Jesus told me I had been proclaimed Messiah.

Throughout my life, I had been aware that the 777 or more 7s seemed to call to my attention. For example, for many years, I had a swimming certificate dated **7.7.77** on my wall. In the year running up to my awakening, 777 appeared to me all over the place. For example, at a talk I was giving I mentioned that 777 kept coming up. We then adjourned for lunch only to find a plaque on the wall of the dining room, commemorating the **777th** anniversary of the signing of the Magna Carta.

The signs don't end there. The English monarch who signed it was King John, dob 24.12.66 (the year 1166), an incarnate of the Jesus soul: I'm the last incarnate, dob 24.12.65.

The number can be better understood in the context of another number which comes up in the esoteric: 117, the two divine numbers, 7 and 11, combined¹⁰³. This has led many in secret societies -- like the reported Priory of Sion -- to believe that 17th January (**1/17**) would be the birthday of their alleged Baptist messiah.

Instead it represents the birthday of the Christ -- in the sense of his spiritual rebirth. If we put 117 with 777, we get **117777**. I was anointed by God on the 29th June 2007, **1** week, **1** day before Saturday, the **7**th day of the week, **7**th July, the **7**th month, 2007.



Some of the response to David's annunciation to the world that he is the Messiah

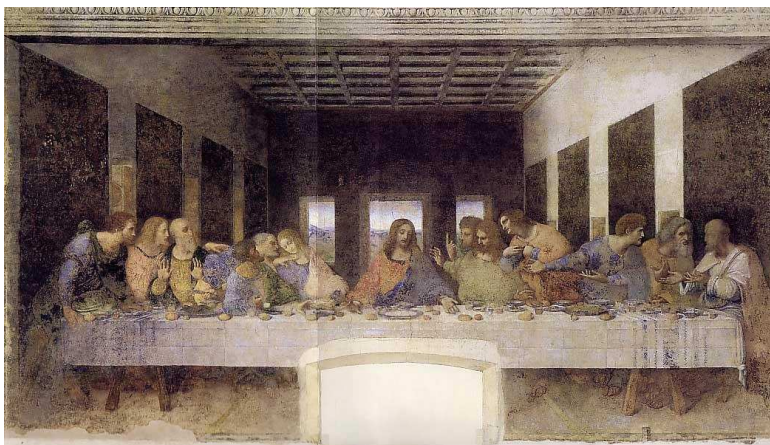
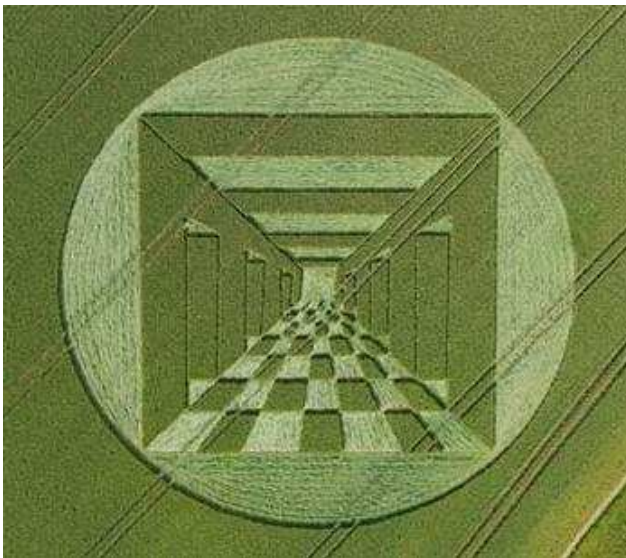
¹⁰³ They are divine because 7 is the number of chakras on the Flower of Life and 11 is the number of Sephiroth in the current construction of the universe, on the Tree of Life

117 could also be read as Sunday 1st July, where Sunday is the **1**st day of the week, **1**st day of **7**th month. **Sunday 1st July 2007** was the beginning of the first full week after the anointment of the Christ. **0117** is the dialling code for Bristol, the city where I went through my awakening.

- If you understand the esoteric, you can work out the exact day Christ was to be anointed, 29th June 2007 -- one week, one day before 7777 or Saturday 7th July 2007. That was the day I was anointed.
- A belief in meaningless 'coincidence' is at odds with the divine plan and God's justice, revealing an ignorance of the workings of the universe.

'Do not weep: for the Lion of Judah, the Root of David, has won the right to open the scroll and break its seven seals.' [...] And when he had opened the seventh seal, there was silence in heaven about the space of half an hour.

[Revelation 8:1](#)



'Is this a dagger I see before me?'

The Crop Circle, which appeared on or around 28th June 2007 at West Kennet, Wiltshire, near the Long Barrow and not far from Salisbury Hill.

The pillars bear a resemblance to those on Leonardo's *Last Supper*, completed in 1498. The Chessboard in perspective (above left) also reflects the roof of the mural, shown in situ in the Refectory of the Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie, Milan (above).

Famously, there is no grail on the table, although there is an empty chair opposite, to which our attention is drawn by an arrow formed from Jesus and Mary/John leaning away from one another and the pillar in the background

‘The Name of the Rose’

The Son of God, Son of Man

These are written so that you may come to believe that Jesus is the Messiah, the Son of God, and that through believing you may have life in his name

[John 20:30-31](#)

And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself.

[Luke 24:27](#)

The three great secrets exposed¹⁰⁴

They are:

The name of the Christ

The pronunciation (and therefore identity) of Yod Hey Vav Hey, IHVH

The date of the End Times and the Second Coming

The Great Game was a battle for the soul of the Christ. (As the Christ has now awoken to his destiny, **the game's up**). His name was therefore the greatest secret of all time along with the pronunciation of 'Yod Hey Vav Hey' or IHVH. Ironically, men have killed, maimed and tortured each other to obtain it for their own nefarious ends: if you know God's name, you can use it to curse him and reduce his power, or so the theory goes. If you knew the name of the Christ, you could find him and try to stop him from awakening and teaching the Way to man.

Perhaps the most absurd episode in this eternal cycle was the arrest and crucifixion of Jaques De Molay, the head of the Knights Templar when they were arrested in 1307 by Philip IV of France in cahoots with the Catholic Church. De Molay, the incarnation of Jesus of the time, was tortured by the Spanish inquisition – in the name of Jesus! If you don't find that to be the irony of ironies then consider this: the pronunciation of IHVH has been available in the best-selling book on the planet in plain sight for the last 2,000 years. It is 'Jesus'.

Jesus the God should not be confused with Jesus the Christ, more accurately translated as 'Yeshua the Christ', although the two come from exactly the same substance, so the two are sometimes known as 'the Twins'.



Jacques De Molay was tortured by the Catholic Church for seven years. It is his crucified body which appears on the Shroud of Turin (although not his head, which was removed by his captors)

¹⁰⁴ There is no secret over the way to eternal life. It is Love. And through Love, you will know God's Truth, which will set you free

IHVH, AHIH and the Law

The following passage has probably provoked more debate than any other passage discussed in the esoteric:

Then Moses said to God:

Indeed, when I come to the children of Israel and say to them:

The God of your fathers has sent me to you

and they say to me:

What is His name?

what shall I say to them?

And God said to Moses:

I AM WHO I AM.

And He said:

Thus you shall say to the children of Israel:

I AM has sent me to you.

Moreover God said to Moses:

Thus you shall say to the children of Israel:

The LORD God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, has sent me to you. This is My name forever, and this is My memorial to all generations.

Go and gather the elders of Israel together, and say to them:

The LORD God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob, appeared to me.

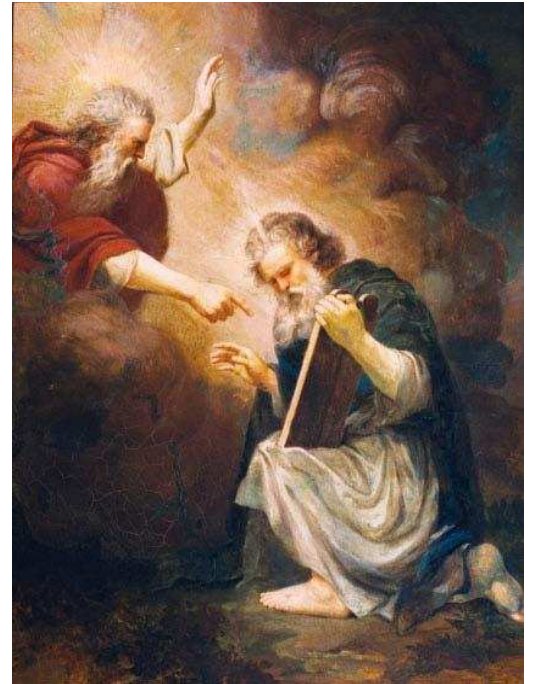
[Exodus 3:13-16](#)

The above paragraphs follow the punctuation in the King James Bible but the original Torah on which it is based had no punctuation at all.

If this passage were as clear as some have held, it would be rendered thus:

Moses: What's your name, God?

Instead, the question is:



Moses meets a god on Mount Sinai who gives him 'The Book of the Law'. But is this god the same god who visited Abraham, Isaac and Jacob?

Moses: What shall I *tell the children* of Israel your name is?

The god: Tell them my name is 'I AM WHO I AM'.

OR

Moses: What shall I tell the children of Israel your name is?

The god: I am who I am. I'm not telling you or your people. Mind your own business, mortal

In neither case do we have a definitive answer to the question regarding God's name, although the casual reader might think otherwise. The issue is hardly clarified by the next phrase:

The god: Tell them: 'I AM has sent me to you'

Does this mean nothing as it is non-grammatical and nonsensical? It is though much easier to interpret this passage when you know that there is a god called 'I AM' rendered in Hebrew as 'Alef Hey Yod Hey' or AHIH¹⁰⁵. The original Hebrew translated as 'I am what I am'; 'I am that I am'; or 'I am therefore I am' is 'AHIH ASHR AHIH'. The whole scenario then becomes reminiscent of the old music hall joke:

A: What's his name?

B: Watt.

A: No, what's his name?

B: Yes, Watt's his name.

A: I don't know I'm asking you.

In the light of this, we could interpret the passage in the following ways (among others):

The god wants Moses to tell the children of Israel that a god called 'I AM' has sent Moses to them because it is the truth

The god wants Moses to tell the children of Israel that a god called 'I AM' has sent Moses to them because the god speaking wants to hide his identity from them

The god is telling Moses to tell the children of Israel that a god called 'I AM' has sent the god who speaks here, to Moses because that is true.

The god is telling Moses to tell the children of Israel that a god called 'I AM' has sent the god who speaks here, to Moses because the god speaking wants to give the impression that he has been sent to Moses by a god called 'I AM'.

In the light of this, the passage becomes:

¹⁰⁵ And pronounced 'Mary' in Qabalah

Moses: what is the name you want me to use for you to the children of Israel?

The god: I am (called) 'I AM' so tell the children of Israel that a god called 'I AM' sent you, Moses, to them.

Or

The god: Mind your own business regarding my name. Just tell the children of Israel that a god called 'I AM' sent you, Moses, to them

Or

The god: Mind your own business regarding my name. Tell the children of Israel that a god called 'I AM' sent me, the god speaking, to you, Moses.

The God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob

Moreover God said to Moses:

Thus you shall say to the children of Israel:

The LORD God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, has sent me to you. This is My name forever, and this is My memorial to all generations.

This can have two basic meanings:

The god tells Moses to tell the children of Israel that **the god who speaks here is the same God who guided Abraham** etc, although the god does not make it clear here whether it is **actually the God of Abraham** who is speaking.

Or

God tells Moses to tell the children of Israel that **the god speaking to Moses has been sent by the same God who guided Abraham** etc. Again, God does not explicitly state whether this is true or whether he simply wants the Israelites to believe this as true.

The last bit of this exchange is also curious:

Moreover God said to Moses: [...]

Go and gather the elders of Israel together, and say to them:

The LORD God of your fathers, the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob, appeared to me.

Here, the god is telling Moses to tell the elders of Israel:

Either:

the same God who guided Abraham etc appeared to Moses

or:

the same God who guided Abraham etc appeared to the god who is speaking to Moses

This is a subtly different message than the one given to the children of Israel, which involved a god being 'sent' rather than 'appearing'.

This begs the question: 'Why one statement for the children and another for the elders?' Don't make the mistake of assuming that God only trusts the 'elders' with the true message. Learned elders are not the same as wise men.

I believe that the confusion is caused by the fact that many believe that Judaism and Christianity are monotheistic religions, when they are clearly anything but. Judaism has its archangels, Christianity its saints. Both are used to avoid using the word 'gods'. To me, it is clear that IHVH sends AHIH to Moses to give him the Torah. In any case, the passage makes it clear that IHVH, the God of Abraham etc is the 'Lord God' or the God with the highest authority, not AHIH.

In the esoteric, this means that Moses -- the incarnation of the goddess, Mother Mary¹⁰⁶ -- gives man the Torah or Jewish Bible of Instructions that are often confused with the Law -- not the incarnation of the One True God, Jesus. In the time of Moses, the incarnation of Jesus was Aaron, Moses's brother and the first High Priest of Israel.

- Jesus – spelt IHVH -- is the One True God, not (Mother) Mary – spelt AHIH -- the goddess of Judaism, Christianity and Islam, 'legislation' and wars.
- Many religions have confused or conflated two goddesses, Mother Mary and Virgin Mary. The latter is Gaia, spelt Yod Yod Alef Yod or I I A I in Hebrew.

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. He was with God in the beginning. Through him all things were made. [...]

The Word became flesh and made his dwelling among us. We have seen his glory, the glory of the one and only Son, who came from the Father, full of grace and truth.

The Opening of the Book of John

¹⁰⁶ Mother Mary is Diana in the Roman pantheon, Artemis in Greek. She should not be confused with the Virgin Mary or Gaia, the goddess of love and sexuality, Venus to the Romans, Aphrodite. When the latter is placed together with the messenger god, 'Hermes', we get 'hermaphrodite', a creature both male and female and a recurring part of the prophecy.



“Symbols are a language that can help us understand our past. As the saying goes: ‘A picture is worth a thousand words.’ But which words? Understanding our past determines our ability to understand the present. But how do we sift truth from belief? How do we write our own history personally or culturally and thereby define ourselves? How do we penetrate years – centuries even – of historical distortion to find original truth?”

Robert Langdon, hero of *The Da Vinci Code*

Decoding the Code

These are written so that you may come to believe that Jesus is the Messiah, the Son of God, and that through believing you may have life in his name

[John 20:30-31](#)

The following evidence has been decoded in the light of Qabalah -- the ancient oral tradition of the Semites or Shem-ites, the preservers of the Name – meaning to receive, in the sense of ‘received’ wisdom. A major part of Qabalah is decrypting codes in ancient texts like the Bible. Isaac Newton’s papers reveal that he was more interested in decoding the Bible than he was in his scientific theories.

At this point, I need to make it clear that I did not go looking for this evidence. I was led to all the information here by Jesus, generally via the Internet but also via the Panacea Society, a sign in the London freesheet, *Metro* and signs given on quests. It was then up to me to make sense of it.

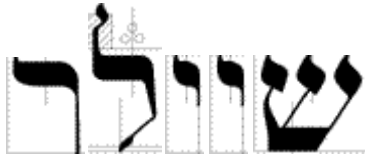
The following is therefore a **summary of documentary evidence**, not an account of the amazing journey Jesus and Gaia have taken me on, nor of the miracles I have performed, nor does it lay out the evidence in the stars or from the Bible or Torah code.

The account of my journey of spiritual redemption must be told face to face and be heard in full to understand the sublime nature of His Love, Majesty and Justice.

A note on Hebrew-English transliteration

According to Semite tradition, the name of the Messiah was preserved in the unwritten Qabalah or secret oral tradition before it was given to humanity in the Torah or Jewish Bible. ‘Knowledge’ in this context refers to the secret knowledge of the re-incarnating Jesus and his final incarnation as the Messiah. Phrases like ‘in the know’ and ‘You-know-who’ reflect this secret knowledge.

In the Old Testament, the Messiah is referred to as 'Shiloh', spelt in Hebrew Shin Yod Lamed Hey or Sh I L H or Sh Y L H. In Hebrew, my surname is rendered Shin Yod Yod Lamed Hey or Sh I I L R or Sh Y Y L R.



Shayler in Hebrew



Shiloh in Hebrew

As Hebrew has understood vowels, which are pronounced but not written down as in 'DVD' for 'David', 'Shiloh' could be pronounced 'Shayleh' or 'Shayluh', how my surname is pronounced.

Although the Panacea Society refers to 'Shiloh' in English, they render the Hebrew as Shin Yod Lamed Vav Hey, Sh I LU H or Sh Y L U H¹⁰⁷. Either way, it can still be pronounced 'Shayluh'.



Shiloh rendered by the Panacea Society

Beyond that, the problems with transliteration and pronunciation are many:

- ❖ In the absence of audio recording, no one knows how Old Hebrew was meant to be pronounced.
- ❖ Hebrew is a guttural language and does not therefore share exact vowel sounds with modern English;
- ❖ Hebrew uses a different alphabet with fewer letters so some Hebrew letters stand for more than one English letter. For example, Vav can be transliterated into English as V, O, U, W or its numerical value, 6.
- ❖ English spelling does not always reflect sound or different sounds are spelt the same -- eg 'bow' as in 'tie', 'bow' as in 'curtsy'; and 'bough' as in branch;
- ❖ sounds passed on orally will change over the centuries -- and in this case, the millennia. Only 200 years ago, many English people spoke with an accent similar to Southern Irish now.

Despite this, my name is clearly discernable in a variety of texts – usually based on the Bible – which are already associated with God, the Holy Spirit or the Holy Grail or the Messiah's name. And I stress that I did not go looking for my name in ancient texts. It came to me when the moment was right. So living in the moment is God's gift. That's why we call it the 'present'.

¹⁰⁷ see Channel 4 documentary on the Society, *Maidens of the Lost Ark*, 2003

Hebrew-English conversion table

Hebrew letter	English equivalent	Hebrew name	Value	Meaning	Final version ¹⁰⁸
א	A, E	Aleph	1	Ox	
ב	B, V	Beth	2	House	
ג	C, G	Gimmel	3	Camel	
ד	D	Daled	4	Door	
ה	H, E	Hey	5	Window	
ו	V, O, U, W	Vav	6	Nail	
ז	Z, S	Zayin	7	Sword	
ח	Ch	Chet	8	Fence	
ט	T	Tet	9	Serpent	
י	I, Y, J, E	Yod	10	Hand, sperm	
כ	C, K, Kh	Kaf	20	Palm of hand	ך
ל	L	Lamed	30	Oxgoad	
מ	M	Mem	40	Water	ם
נ	N	Nun	50	Fish	ן
ס	S	Samech	60	Support, pillar	
ע	A, aa, yol, ol	Ayin	70	Eye	
פ	P, Ph, F	Peh	80	Mouth	ף
צ	X, Tz, Ts, Z	Zadek	90	Hook, Righteous one	ץ
ק	Q, K, Ck	Qof	100	Back of head	
ר	R	Resh	200	Head	
ש	Sh, Ss	Shin	300	Tooth, Holy Spirit	
ת	Th, T	Tav	400	Messianic Cross	

¹⁰⁸ Five of the 22 Hebrew letters change form when placed at the end of a word.

The Chosen One's surname

Shi'loh¹⁰⁹ the scepter shall not depart from Ju'dah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shi'loh come, and unto him shall the gathering of the people be.

[Genesis 49:10](#)

The staff shall not depart from Yehuda [Judah], nor the sceptre from between his feet, until Shiloh comes, and the obedience of the people be his.

[Alternative Jewish translation from Bereshit or Genesis 49:10](#)

Based on the benediction given by Jacob to his son Judah, the above verses are the basis for the widely held Christian belief that 'Shiloh' is the Messiah or the child and man predicted in Isaiah who will come to save humanity¹¹⁰. According to the Jewish commentaries, Onkelos, Midrash Rabbah and Rashi, the name 'Shiloh' is a reference to the future Melekh HaMashiah, the 'Sovereign Messiah'. This view is supported by the latter-day prophets of the Panacea Society.

We therefore have 'Shiloh' -- which could be equally validly be transcribed into English as 'Shyluh', 'Shayluh' or 'Sheluh' -- very close to my surname, pronounced 'Shayluh'.

The Talmud, the collection of Semitic holy wisdom and writings, states:

The world was created only on David's account. Samuel said: on Moses account; R Johanan said: for the sake of the Messiah. What is his [the Messiah's] name? — The School of R Shila said: His name is Shiloh, for it is written, until Shiloh come.

[Talmud, Sanhedrin 98b, lines 24, 25](#)

This gives us 'David' 'M' and 'Shiloh' in the context of a discussion of the Messiah and his name. (Again, it could be transcribed as 'Shyluh' or 'Sheluh'). David here cannot refer to King David as he has been and gone and the world is still here. (The same argument applies to Moses). So who is the 'David' on whose account this world was created? The meaning of the statement becomes clear in the context of the next line referring to the Messiah -- the saviour for whom this universe was created. 'What's his name?' could just as easily be translated as 'What's his surname?' We therefore have 'David', 'M', 'Shyluh' -- using the alternative transliteration -- together in a discussion of the purpose of the universe and the Messiah.

In discussions about the Messiah in the context of the Book of Revelation, Yashanet records that the Messiah will be known by a variety of names but only one recognised Christian name, David. Interestingly, the list gives us 'David' and 'Shiloh' together:

¹⁰⁹ In the Authorised King James version of the Bible, 'Shiloh' is rendered as 'Shi'loh', as if it records a missing letter. The English apostrophe looks exactly like the missing Hebrew yod.

¹¹⁰ see Isaiah 9:6

The wealth of names associated with Messiah indicates the extent of ideas that surround him. These names include; Messiah ben Joseph, Messiah ben David, Messiah ben Ephraim, the Leprous Messiah, Head of Days, Son of Man, Tzemah (Shoot), Menachem (Comforter), Nehora (Light), Shalom (Peace), Tzaddik (Righteous), Adonai (Lord), Yinnon (Continued), Tzidqenu (Our Justice), Pele (Miracle), Yo'etz (Counselor), El (God), Gibbor (Hero), Avi 'Ad Shalom (Eternal Father of Peace), Fragrance, David, Shiloh, Elijah.

<http://www.yashanet.com/studies/revstudy/rev5h.htm>

The likely source of 'Shiloh' can be found in the 72 3-letter Names of God.

Encodings of 'Shayler' in anagram can be found in the multi-lettered Names of God – to which we are directed by the Christ of the Book of Revelation -- and phonetically on the Rod of Aaron.

The Chosen One's Christian or forenames

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[Talmud, Sanhedrin 98b, lines 24, 25](#)

As we have already discussed, the Talmud, the collection of Semitic holy wisdom and writings, gives us 'David' 'M' 'Shila' and 'Shiloh' in the context of a discussion of the Messiah's name in the above passage. As already discussed Yashanet records that the Messiah will be known by a variety of names but only one recognised Christian name, David.

The wealth of names associated with Messiah indicates the extent of ideas that surround him. These names include [...] David, Shiloh, Elijah.

<http://www.yashanet.com/studies/revstudy/rev5h.htm>

In another discussion of the Messiah's identity, Rabbi Tzadok quotes the great Hebrew teacher, the Baal Shem Tov, as linking 'David' with 'Messiah' or 'Mashiah', the more correct transliteration.

There is a practical lesson to be learned from knowing the true identity of the Mashiah. [...]The Ba'al Shem Tov writes, [...] "As it is known Adam [Aleph, Daled, Mem in Hebrew or ADM] stands for Adam, David, Mashiah."

[Rabbi Ariel Bar Tzadok, Identifying Shiloh, the Secret Soul of the Mashiah, Commentary to Parashat Vayehi](#)

It also gives my initials, 'D M'. Under the principal of Gematria, the Qabalistic study of numerical relationships between words, Tzadok points out:

It has already been referred to in the Zohar (1,25B), Ra'aya Mehemna (Pinhas 246B), and the Tikunim (21,52B) that [the name] Shiloh is numerically equal to [the name Moses] Moshe, for it is he who is Mashiah Ben David. [...] This is the explanation, Mashiah Ben David will merit the Neshama of the Neshama [the name of names or holy of holies], that which not even Moshe merited to receive.

[Rabbi Ariel Bar Tzadok, Identifying Shiloh, the Secret Soul of the Mashiah, Commentary to Parashat Vayehi](#)

'Mashiah Ben David' means 'messiah of the line of David'. This obviously alerts us to the name 'David' in the context of the Chosen One. As many believe this is a bloodline, we have to ask why it refers back constantly to King David and not to any of the other patriarchs who would by extension belong to the same bloodline. It is clear that references to 'David' and the Messiah are designed to create an association in our minds as to the true first name of the Messiah.

Indeed, the Bible is full of references to a 'David' in connection with the Messiah. The following are two very obvious examples:

Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of **David**, and upon his kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even for ever.

[Isaiah 9:6-7](#)

I, Jesus, have sent my angel to give you this testimony for the churches. I am the Root and the **Offspring of David**, and the bright Morning Star.'

[Revelation 22:16](#)

My initials 'D' and 'M' can be found at the centre of the table of the 72 3-letter Names of God, with 'N' as the remaining letter. 'N' In Hebrew stands for 'fish', a widely recognised symbol of Jesus Christ.

Encodings of 'Dave' in anagram or 'D M' can be found in the multi-lettered Names of God and 'David' appears phonetically in the old Hebrew on the Rod of Aaron see below.

The latter-day prophets of the Panacea Society also give the name 'Michael' to their Messiah, Shiloh.

The initials 'D M' (ringed in red right) also appear on a variety of ancient monuments in the western world and on the Shepherd's Monument at Shugborough House in Staffordshire, said to point to the location of the Holy Grail.



If we take the Islamic greeting, 'Inshallah' and place it with the letters 'D M' found on many ancient tombs in the West, we get phonetically D M N Shallah close to D M 'The Christ' Shayler, when we understand that 'N' or 'Nun' in Hebrew means 'the fish', a widely understood symbol of Jesus Christ.



'The location of the Holy Grail'

On the Shepherd's Monument at Shugborough House in Staffordshire, said to point to the location of the Holy Grail, are the letters O U O S V A V V and below D M. When decoded using Hebrew – as is indicated in broad daylight by the monument itself – VAV = V -- they become:

D M Sh Yol U Aa 6 1 6 6

or

D M Shayoluaa, 777

This is not an anagram. The letters did not have to be re arranged yet it gives us:

- my initials, D M
- a phonetic rendition of my surname, Shayler
- the date of the awakening of the Christ, 777



The bas-relief on the Shepherd's Monument, Shugborough House, Staffordshire. It is a mirror image of 'Et in Arcadia Ego' by Nicolas Poussin, which is also prominent in the Rennes-le-Chateau mystery, where 'Poussin Tenier hold the key'.

The Names of God

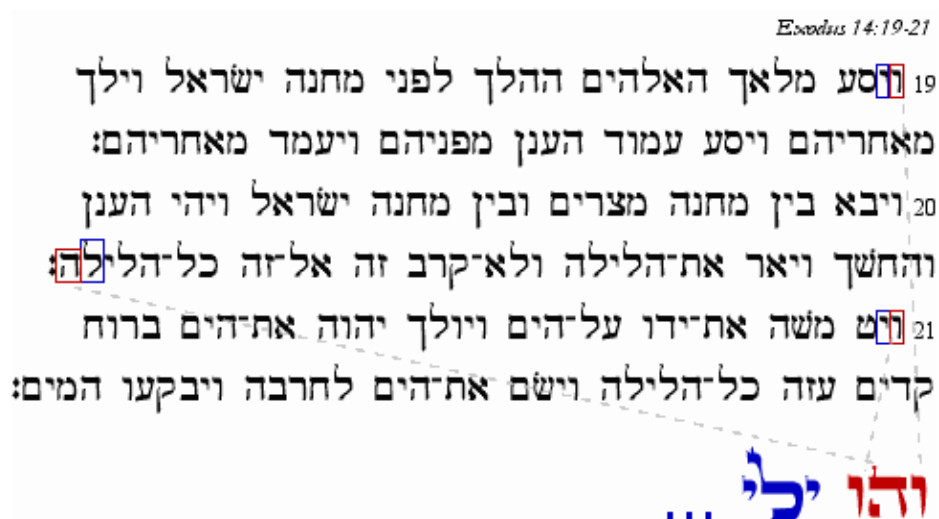
During my spiritual development, I used to wonder why certain sequences of Hebrew letters were called 'the Names of God'. I imagined that the Ancients gave the name 'God' to any power they did not understand. My research has now established that the Names of God quite literally spell out or encode the actual name of God as in each case, 'David Shayler' or variations can be found by anyone open to the Truth.

72 Names of God

The multi-lettered Names of God

The Ineffible Name of God on the Rod of Aaron

72 Names of God and the Messianic Cross



The 72 3-letter Names of God are derived from permutations on **Exodus 14:19-21**, which itself is composed of three verses of 72 letters each. ¹¹¹

To create the first triad or 3-letter Name, you put together the first letter of verse 14:19, the last letter of verse 14:20, and then the first letter of 14:21. To create the next triad, you put together the second letter of 14:19, the second to last of 14:20, and the second letter of 14:21. This continues until all the letters are used up (see right).

When arranged in the usual fashion they form an 8x9 rectangle (see next page).

¹¹¹ http://www.hebrew4christians.com/Names_of_G-d/Esoteric/esoteric.html

והו	ילי	סיט	עלם	מהש	ללה	אכא	כהת
הזי	אלד	לאו	ההע	יזל	מבה	הרי	הקם
לאו	כלי	לוו	פהל	זלך	יזי	מלה	וזהו
נתה	האא	ירת	שאה	ריי	אום	לכב	ושר
יוזו	להוז	כוק	מנד	אזי	וזעם	רהע	יזי
ההה	מיכ	וול	ילה	סאל	ערי	עשול	מיה
והו	דזי	הוזש	עמם	ננא	זית	מבה	פוי
נבום	ייל	הרוז	מצר	ומב	יהה	ענו	מוזי
דמב	מנק	איע	וזבו	ראה	יבמו	היי	מום



If we place an equal armed or Messianic Cross as close to the centre as possible reading from right to left like Hebrew, the top arm gives Shin Aleph Hey or Sh A H, Sh A E or Sh E E. The bottom gives: Yod Lamed Hey or Y L H or Y L E or I L H or I L E. The two together give:

Shaeyle, close to the exact spelling of my name, 'Shayler'
or:

Shehyleh,
pronounced exactly
like my surname.

It would be easy to see how Sh A H I L H became Sh I L H, especially when we realise that Alef was originally silent and not pronounced.

The central box to the Messianic cross gives the letters M N D. 'D' and 'M' are my initials, 'N' in Hebrew stands for 'fish'. So we have:

D M Shayleh, the fish.

The fish is a widely understood symbol of Jesus the Christ.

From the 72 Names of God

ShAH is the Name of God for 'soul mate'. In the Bible, Jesus calls himself the 'bridegroom', a type of soul mate, which scholars have interpreted as the bridegroom of humanity.

YLH is the Name of God for judgement. Come Judgement Day, the Messiah will be the elector or judge who will decide which souls get into the New World aka heaven aka the promised land.

A later Yiddish variation – a German-Jewish dialect -- of my surname gives Shin, Yod, Yod, Lamed, Ayin, Resh or ShYYLaaR. This is an anagram of two of the 72 triad Names of God, Resh, Yod, Yod: RYY – the 29th name, for removing hatred, and Ayin, Shin, Lamed: AaShL, the 47th name, for **global transformation**.

It is also an anagram of Sh L Aa or 'Shayla'. The Mayan Long Count calendar comes to an end on 23rd December 2012, spelling the end of this universe and signalling the global transformation into the New Human and the New World. The next day is my 47th birthday.

Why this is not ‘Just a coincidence’



The other arms of the Messianic cross give Kaf Vav Qoph Alef Nun Yod or:

C O Ck E N Y

spelt rather how the locals pronounce it. The last incarnate of the Baptist, the twin soul of Jesus, was born in London and therefore can be called a ‘Cockney’. It is also an exact anagram of his surname when it is traced through Hebrew to Irish to English:

Conaiq, in Irish

We have therefore established that the five boxes of the Messianic cross in the 72 Names Grid all have meaning in our quest, giving us not only the name of the Messiah, ‘**Shaeyle**’ but also his initials, ‘**D M**’, his role, ‘**N**’, the fish or **Christ**, as well as a virtually exact direction to the birthplace of the Baptist in London, ‘**Cockeny**’; and an exact anagram of his surname in the Irish whence it derived, ‘**Conaiq**’.

Again, this seems to show a deliberate pattern – intelligent design, God-in-everything – rather than being random or merely ‘coincidence’. Remember, Isaac Newton, one of the greatest scientific minds

of all time, was more interested in decrypting codes from the Hebrew Torah – where the 72 Names originate -- than he was in the scientific laws he discovered.

With a little re-arrangement, all the 15 letters in the cross give us D Sh E Y L H A N I M A Ch O N and Q or

D Sheylh

Ani Machon

Q

Annie Machon is of course my former partner, who managed to put up with me for thirteen years. She is also an incarnate of higher consciousness -- Mother Mary or St Peter to my Jesus, an issue I had worked out before I saw our names in the 72-Name grid.

‘Q’ in the study of esoteric material refers to the hypothetical ‘Lost Gospel’, the postulated common source of the synoptic Books of Matthew and Luke, that provides material not covered in the other synoptic gospel, according to Mark. The ‘Q text’ or ‘Logia’ is believed to contain the sayings of ‘Jesus’¹¹².

‘Q’ could be pronounced ‘key’. And ‘Nothing is wanting but the Key’.

Some fun

Jesus communicates in many mysterious ways so it is no surprise that one of my favourite TV programmes also includes a recurring plotline involving ‘Q’. In the Star Trek universe, the ‘Q’ Continuum is:

an extradimensional plane of existence inhabited by a race of seemingly omnipotent and immortal, hyper-intelligent beings known as the Q. [...]

The most notable of the Q is played by John de Lancie, a mischievous Q who, having taken an interest in humans, periodically harasses the crews of the titular starships and space stations. [...] While he is very boastful, condescending and occasionally threatening, he ultimately seems to have humanity's best interests at heart.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Q_Continuum#Overview

Remember: God is in everything, even Star Trek.

¹¹² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Q_document#Introduction

A brief glimpse of the journey

I stress that I knew Conaiq was the incarnate of the Baptist before Jesus took me to our names close to the centre of the 72 Name Grid. The amazing thing is that I looked at the Names nearly every day for over two years without realising my name and initials were there in plain sight. But when I was called I saw them.

In the Bible, it is the Baptist who baptises Jesus. This has led to much speculation over the years about why John the Baptist induces Jesus into the latter's own church. However, in Greek 'to baptise' merely means to 'wash' or 'clean' or 'immerse in water'. The Baptist therefore cleanses or washes Jesus so that the latter is spiritually purified, enabling him to be reborn as Messiah. In early 2007, the incarnate of the Baptist performed a treatment or cleansing on me. It clearly washed away a blockage, which was the beginning of my awakening and re-birth as Messiah.

Arthur, Jesus, and Percival, Baptist

In early 2007, Conaiq had visited a psychic who told him that he was a re-incarnation of Percival. (It must be stressed that at this point I had little insight into my role as Messiah and no idea that I had incarnated from the same soul as Arthur). In the Chretien de Troyes story, *The Fisher King*, the Jesus and Baptist equivalents are King Arthur (the Fisher King) and Percival, one of the Knights of the Round Table. In this version of the Christ or Saviour myth, Percival finds the Holy Grail – like the Rod of Aaron or the magic cauldron, another symbol of the Jesus incarnate -- but does not ask a question. As a result, the grail and the kingdom are lost.

In our real version of the story, Conaiq – the reincarnated Percival and the Baptist incarnate -- does ask the question of the Fisher King or the Jesus incarnate, me. It is: 'Would you like a treatment (or cleansing or baptism)?' We even discussed why this question had never previously been asked, at the time of the treatment. Interestingly, Conaiq commented afterwards that it was the most difficult treatment he had ever given, having had to remove a force which resisted this cleansing. It may be that only the Baptist incarnate had the spiritual power necessary to remove an etheric attachment, possibly placed there by the dark side, from the Jesus incarnate. In any case, the Grail or the King and by extension the Kingdom of God on earth was saved as a result.



Many have wondered why John the Baptist baptises Jesus into Jesus's own faith. In Greek, 'baptise' means to cleanse, clean or wash. The Baptist therefore performs a cleansing on Christ so that the latter is purified, enabling him to be reborn as Messiah

In the *Fisher King* story, the wounded King has a cousin who was beheaded. In real life, my cousin Jill was murdered by her husband. He took a hammer to the back of her head, pummelling her until she was dead. This was effectively a beheading of the cousin of the King, demonstrating that this myth is part prophecy, as is the Bible story, in which the cousin of Jesus is beheaded, in this case John the Baptist. Her name is encoded in the boxes ringed in blue below.

Neither the Baptist incarnate, nor the incarnate of the Father-Mother consciousness has any desire – or divine backing – to act as Messiah, which I know will disappoint many freemasons and members of secret societies.

והו	י לי	סיט	עלם	מהש	ללה	אחא	הדת
הזי	אלד	לאו	ההע	יזל	מבה	הרי	הקם
לאו	כלי	לזו	פהל	זלך	יזי	מלה	וזזו
נתה	האא	ירת	עאת	ריי	אום	לכב	ושר
יוזו	להוז	כוק	מזד	אזי	וזעם	רהע	יז
ההה	מיכ	וול	יולה	סאל	ערי	עשול	מיה
והו	דני	הוזש	עמם	ננא	זית	מבה	פוי
נמם	ייל	הרוז	מצר	ומב	יהה	עזו	מוזי
דמב	מזק	איע	וזבו	ראה	יבמו	הי	מום

The Ineffable Name of God and the Rod of Aaron

A rod which, in the hands of Aaron, the high priest, was endowed with miraculous power during the several plagues that preceded the Exodus. [...]

King Josiah, who foresaw the impending national catastrophe, concealed the Ark and its contents and their whereabouts will remain unknown until, in the Messianic age, the prophet Elijah shall reveal them.



[The Jewish Encyclopedia](http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com)¹¹³

©JewishEncyclopedia.com

Aaron's Rod, from the Sarajevo Haggadah

The above seems to eerily reflect one of the major concerns of the Panacea Society, the concealing of vital information in a box to be opened at a time of a national crisis.

And the temple of God was opened... and there was seen the Ark (Chest or Box) of his Testament (or Will)... And around the Throne were four-and-twenty Elders (Bishops) sitting... And they fall down and cast their crowns (their wisdom) before the Throne -- [Rev 9:19](#); [4:10](#).

Panacea Society leaflet: Crime and Banditry, Distress and Perplexity will increase in England until the bishops open this box [of Joanna Southcott's channelling]

The Rod, God and the Messiah

According to the Bible, the Rod of Aaron was placed inside the Ark of the Covenant, along with the two tablets of the Law. In the light of our research, it appears much more likely that the two tablets of the Law are in fact the two commandments of the Law rather than the 'Ten Commandments', as popularly envisaged.

Various sources state that the Rod had the Ineffable Name of God engraved upon it. When we know the secret of the re-incarnating soul of Jesus as a man, it is clear that as well as being an actual object, the rod is a symbol of the human being who incarnates from the Jesus soul and, through spiritual development, gains exceptional power and protection. Attested to by the following passages from the Bible, which all feature incarnates of the Jesus soul, it is the object:

Jacob crossed the Jordan with

[Genesis 32:10](#)

Judah gave to his daughter-in-law, Tamar

[Genesis 38:18](#)

¹¹³ <http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/view.jsp?artid=5&letter=A>

Aaron performed wonders before Pharaoh

[Exodus 7:10](#)

David took with him when he slew the giant Goliath

[1 Samuel 17: 40](#)

Which provides spiritual comfort for the pilgrim on his journey through the valley of death

[Psalms 23:4](#)

Referred to by the Prophet Isaiah when he proclaimed: 'And there shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse'

[Isaiah 11:1](#)

Created, according to legend, by God on the twilight of the 6th day of Creation, the rod has also been in the possession of: Adam, Abraham, Isaac, Enoch, Joseph, Joshua, Jethro and Pharez, ancestor of David. David left it to his descendants, and the Davidic kings used it as a sceptre¹¹⁴ until the destruction of the Temple, when it miraculously disappeared and remained hidden until the birth of Jesus. It is clear that the 'rod' is associated with the Messiah:

When the Messiah comes it will be given to him for a scepter in token of his authority over the heathen.

[The Midrash Yelamdenu, quoted in the Jewish Encyclopedia](#)

The letters of the Ineffable Name



Aaron's Rod bore the inscription to the left: Daled, Zadek, Kaf, Ayin, Daled, Shin, Beth, Aleph, Chet, Beth, the initials of the Hebrew names of the Ten Plagues of Egypt¹¹⁵. This gives us DXC YoIDSh VACHV, which can be re-arranged as:

Dvd Schyola X Chv

Or

David Schayola, righteous one, king

There are no vowels in 'David' in Old Hebrew while 'Sh' can be pronounced 'Shay/Shy' in the absence of a vowel (see ShILH as rendering of Shiloh) so we have an anagram indicating that phonetically 'David Schayola' is the ineffable name of the righteous or just king or the Messiah. My surname comes from

¹¹⁴ When crowned, the English monarch holds a sceptre to demonstrate his relationship to the Davidic line

¹¹⁵ [Exodus 11:1-12:36](#), http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plagues_of_Egypt

the Hebrew through the German and old English, which renders it as 'Schaeler' with a 'c'. I have seriously lost count of the number of people who have misspelt it over the years in this way.

Giving the last four letters their individual numerical value under Gematria, 2 1 8 2, and applying a bit of visual licence as there is no zero in Hebrew and a digital computer '8' does resemble a '0', another rendering might be David Schyolu 2012. (When placed at the end of a word Zadeq or 'X' is pronounced 'u', somewhere between our 'u' and 'oo') or David Shayolu, 2012.

The letters are taken from the Ten Plagues of Egypt. Interestingly, death of the firstborn 'Makat Bechorot'¹¹⁶ is actually two words. If we take the other initial letter, M, we get my middle initial which stands for 'Michael' which like 'ChV' is Hebrew for 'King'.

With this knowledge, the ineffable Name of God becomes:

David M Schayola , the king of righteousness

David M Schayola, righteous chav

¹¹⁶ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plagues_of_Egypt

The 12-, 22-, 33-, 42-letter Names of God

In the prophecy of the Book of Revelation, the Christ famously refers to himself as the Alpha and Omega three times.

'I am the Alpha and the Omega,' says the Lord God, 'who is, and who was, and who is to come, the Almighty.'

Revelation 1:8

He who was seated on the throne said, 'I am making everything new!' Then he said, 'Write this down, for these words are trustworthy and true.' He said to me: 'It is done. I am the Alpha and the Omega, the Beginning and the End.'

Revelation 21:5-6

'Behold, I am coming soon! My reward is with me, and I will give to everyone according to what he has done. I am the Alpha and the Omega, the First and the Last, the Beginning and the End. [...] I, Jesus, have sent my angel to give you this testimony for the churches. **I am the Root and the Offspring of David**¹¹⁷, and the bright Morning Star.'

Revelation 22:12, 13 and 16

John the Divine -- who wrote the Book of Revelation (and was an incarnate of the Jesus soul) -- was clearly trying to impress upon the reader the importance of Alpha and Omega -- the Greek letters for 'A' and 'Z' -- by repeating the phrase, not once but twice. This may not therefore simply be symbolic of the beginning and end but could be seen as a direction to help decipher the actual name of the Christ, who says these words.

The following Names of God all contain variations of Alpha and Omega -- the beginning and end letters of the Alphabet and my name¹¹⁸:

The 12-letter Name of God רשׁל״יזגגא״ב

The 22 Letter Name of God אברהם׳צחק׳עקב׳שׁבט׳יִשׂרױן

The 33 Letter Name of God

אדנ׳אכלאולהאכלה׳םשׁדיצבאותאהיהיהוה

The 42 Letter Name of God

אבג׳יתצקרעשטזגגדיכשבטרתצתזחזקבטזע׳גכפזקשקוצית

¹¹⁷ Notably, the Christian name, David, comes up again in connection with Jesus

¹¹⁸ http://www.hebrew4christians.com/Names_of_G-d/Esoteric/esoteric.html

The 12-letter Name of God

רֵשׁ לִי זְדַנְגָּאִיב

The above is the 12-letter Name of God in Qabalah, derived from the initials of the twelve tribes of Israel -- referred to by the Panacea Society's latter-day prophet, George Turner, in the context of the Messiah. These are recited in the following order according to the breastplate of the Urim and Thumim: Reuven, Shimeon, Levi, Yehudah, Issachar, Zevulon, Dan, Naftali, Gad, Asher, Yosef, and Benyami, which means that they read from right to left like Hebrew.

If we transliterate, we get **R Sh L I I S D N G A I V** (or variations). The first five letters RShLII are in themselves an anagram of the Hebrew spelling of my surname, ShILLR, and not a particularly impenetrable one. If we take the whole phrase, we get:

DAVIN Sh I I L R S G or

DAVIN Sh I I L R 7 3

As there are fewer vowels in Ancient Hebrew and no punctuation, we then get:

Dave N Shayler's 'G' or

Dave 'the Fish' Shayler's 'G'

DAVIN ShILLR 777 or

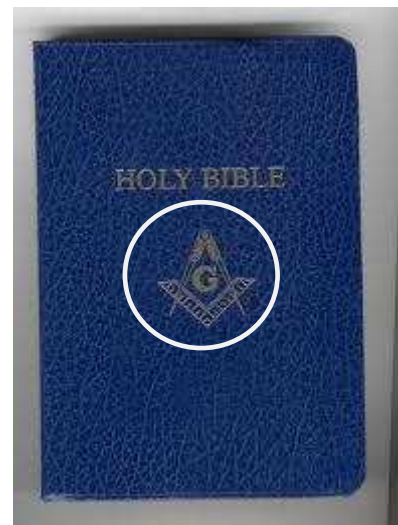
Dave N Shayler 777, or

Dave 'the Fish' Shayler, 777

In the last examples the figures '3 and 7' taken together are interpreted as three sevens, '777' or 7th July 2007, the date of my proclamation as Messiah.



The letter G adorns the roof of the Temple in freemasonry and is symbolic of God. In Hebrew, it is Gimmel, the Hebrew letter which represents the connection between Tipareth the Son and Kether the Source on the Tree of Life (circled in white, above). It hovers above Daath, the dimension not connected to the Tree, which means 'Knowledge'.



The letters could also be transcribed and re-arranged to produce:

DAVShIILRSIGN or

Sign: Dav Shayler.

The Hebrew for 'sign' is 'Zion'. Zion is the flash of creation of matter as essence or Holy Spirit, is the opposite of Babylon and can refer to the Chosen One.

We are directed to these names by the Christ of the Book of Revelation, who says he is the Alpha and Omega, the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet. In the 12-letter Name, which also appears in the Book of Revelation, the transliterations of the first and last letter of the English alphabet, 'A' and 'Z' appear, with the 'Z' right next to Shayler.

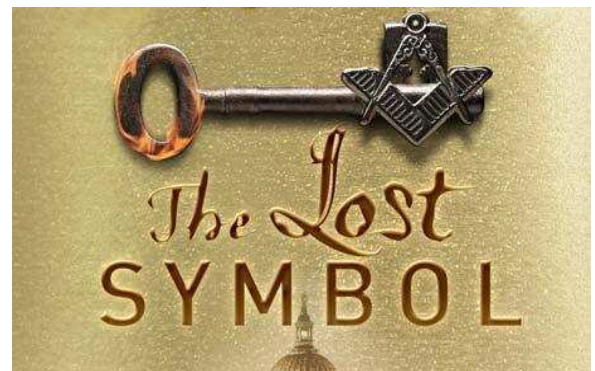
רשכייזדנגאיב

RShLIIZDNGAIV

This also provides the solution to the Da Vinci Code:

Shayler's Da Vinci

And pours light on the codes in Dan Brown's most recent novel, *The Lost Symbol*¹²⁰ (see *The Bible interactive* below).



'Nothing is wanting but the Key'

¹²⁰ Symbolon: the word symbol came to the English language by way of Middle English, from Old French, from Latin, from the Greek meaning 'together,' and 'a throw', having the literal meaning of 'to throw together'. It can be translated as 'co-incidence', 'sign', 'ticket' or 'contract'. The earliest attestation of the term is in the Homeric Hymn to Hermes where Hermes on seeing the tortoise exclaims: 'Symbolon of joy to me!' before turning it into a lyre. The phrase could be translated in a number of ways, including: 'What a joyful co-incidence' or 'What a joyful encounter' or 'What a joyful sign/portent' or 'What joyful symbolism'. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symbol> Both Homer and Hermes are incarnations of the Jesus soul. The tortoise appears in many creation myths because the shapes on its shell resemble the sacred geometry of the formation of the universe

The 22 Letter Name of God

אברהם יצחק יעקב שבט ישרון

The 22 Letter Name of God in Qabalah is derived from Abraham (or Avraham), Isaac (or Yitzhak) and Jacob (or Yaakov), Sabbath, (or Shabat) and the tribes of Jeshurun (or Yeshurun or the twelve tribes of Israel). The Panacea Society's latter day prophet George Turner has indicated the importance of the twelve tribes in the context of the Shiloh Messiah.

Abraham is the antecedent of Isaac, who is the antecedent of Jacob. The Sabbath is the Jewish and Christian holy day, meaning literally 'to cease labour'. There are two reasons why Jews are exhorted to observe the Sabbath:

According to the Old Testament, it is said to be a taste of what life will be like when the Messiah comes;

[The Tanakh, quoted in Wikipedia](#)

A tradition states that the Jewish Messiah will come if every Jew properly observes two consecutive Sabbaths.

[Talmud, tractate 118, quoted in Wikipedia](#)

As well as being another name for the twelve tribes, 'Jeshurun' was featured on the breastplate of the High Priest of Israel. According to tradition, the Messiah embodies the roles of High Priest and King of Kings. 'Jeshurun' is derived from the word 'upright'. An upright or pillar is a symbol of the incarnate of Jesus. Jewish rabbis have also interpreted 'Jeshurun' to mean the 'noblest and best among you'.

אברהם יצחק יעקב שבט ישרון

A V R H M Y X Ch Ck Y O Ck V Sh V T I I Sh R V N

(There are other transliterations)



Zayin



Final Nun

We are directed to these names by the Christ of the Book of Revelation, who says he is the Alpha and Omega, the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet. In the 22-letter Name 'Alpha and Omega' is a *trompe oeil* or visual trick. The 'A' is clear. The last letter looks like Zayin or 'Z' but is a final Nun or 'N' (see right).¹²¹ Either way, we have another anagram – taken from sequential letters in the Name -- which approximates to the Hebrew spelling of my surname, with the Hebrew Vav (V, W, O or U) instead of the Hebrew Lamed (L). In this case, it is ShI-IVR or ShI-IWR or ShI-INUR with the final 'N':

Shaywer, the fish

¹²¹ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jeshurun>

The 33 Letter Name of God

אֲדֹנָי אֱלֹהֵינוּ אֱלֹהִים עֲדֵי צְבֹאוֹת אֱהִיָּהוּ

This Name is derived from the Torah and is comprised of nine Names of God run together: Adonai, El, Eloah, Elohim, Shaddai, Tzeva'ot, Ehyeh, Yah, and Yahweh. These transliterate as
ADNIALALVHILHIMShDIXBAVThAHIHIHVH (there are variations).

אֲדֹנָי אֱלֹהֵינוּ אֱלֹהִים עֲדֵי צְבֹאוֹת אֱהִיָּהוּ

Between Alpha, A, and Omega, in this case Tav, the last letter of the Hebrew alphabet, the highlighted consecutive letters give:

D M Sh I I L H

or

D M Shayleh

a simple variation on the initials of my first two names and my surname in Hebrew with an 'H' instead of an 'R' but phonetically to all intents and purposes the same.

Indeed, if we take a further spread of consecutive letters and re-arrange them, we get:

D A V I B M Sh I I L H X

or

Davib M Shayleh, the righteous one

or

D A V E M Sh I I L H B X

or

Dave M Shayleh, host of righteousness.

The 42 Letter Name of God

אבג'תצקרעשטנגגדיכעבטרצתגוזחבטגעגכפזקשקוצית

The 42-Letter Name has no known pronunciation, and perhaps was derived from the 2nd-century prayer, Ana Bekoach. It is mentioned in the Talmud and many Hebrew sages have speculated about its significance:

It transliterates as ABCIThXCkROShTNNCDIKShB^{TR}XThNChPBTNOICLPZCkShCkV^XETh (again, with variations). Once again, between 'Alpha and Omega', in this case, Aleph and Tav, the first and last letters of the Hebrew alphabet we find the letters:

D A V E Sh I I L R

or

Dave Shayler

**‘By his acts, you
will know him’**

Shiloh and the Panacea Society

Relying upon the word of Thy Son Jesus Christ, that we are to lift up our heads when these things come to pass, and that the remaining days of the 6,000 years of the devil's rule shall be 'shortened', **I call upon Thee to make haste, O God, to redeem the world from sin, sickness, and death, and to take it under Thy immediate Governance.**

The Call for Deliverance, Panacea Society Prayer

In line with the prophecy common to a variety of different cultures across the planet and the ages, the Panacea Society is awaiting a Messiah, Christ or Chosen One¹²².

The fact that Ruth, one of the four trustees of the Society, was present at the first public announcement of the Messiah and the New Era of the Christ clearly indicates that she has been chosen by God to be part of the divine plan. Otherwise the Messiah would not have known about the Society and would not have been directed by its prophets to decrypt the 12- and 22-letter Names of God.

It is also notable that this channelling of the Holy Spirit appears for the most part on page 118 of *The Writings of the Holy Ghost* -- given to me by Ruth -- the numerical value of the Name of God for Karma or the Law of Attraction: what you put out, the Great Compassion gives you back. Anyone who finds this fanciful fails to understand the nature of the Higher Powers and how they communicate.



40 + 70 + 8

= 118

The Name of God for Karma

The Channelling and its relevance

The Writings of the Holy Spirit muse on the nature of Shiloh. In it, extracts from the *Armour of God*, revealed to George Turner, one of the Society's latter-day prophets, state:

They could not receive my son Shiloh in their hearts, **he is not a spirit, but flesh and bones.**

Page 141

I have tried their thoughts concerning my son Shiloh, **but they have refused to honour Me in submitting to my wisdom, when I have said he is a child, and they shall deal with him as a child. Let My children be informed that when he appears, no particular change will take place...**

Page 160

The Armour of Light, quoted in the same publication, predicts:

¹²² <http://www.panacea-society.org/>

And the light and knowledge of My wisdom will be with My son Shiloh, who will be the Holy One of God, man (not God), to reign over all the earth and they will be tried by the commands of the Lord. Their anxiety will be so great to take possession they will strive with the Word of the Lord until it is fulfilled unto them, for all the Jews will not be convinced at the revelation of My son Shiloh.

Page 6

Clearly, the prophets of the Panacea Society are warning the current members of the Society not to make the same mistake as the Jews in the Bible 2,000 years ago. With all the love in my heart, I ask those members to heed the words of their own prophets -- particularly those highlighted next.

And their names (of all the tribes of Israel) must be entered into the book I have ordered, for the recording of their names; that when My son Shiloh-Michael the Prince stands up for My people, this book may appear, with their names written in the book, that my recorded word be fulfilled. (Shiloh and Michael are one as brother and sister are one).

Page 8

The initials of the Tribes of Israel form the 12-letter Name of God in Qabalah and the phrase the 'tribes of Israel' is included in the 22-letter Name of God. As already disclosed, Michael is my middle name. It is Hebrew for 'king' or 'ruler'.

Let not My children ask of me when My son Shiloh will be revealed; I will not inform them; but he shall be revealed by My great power in My appointed time.

Page 22

Other Panacea Society relevance

The front page of the *Writings of the Holy Spirit*, the document given to me by the Panacea Society, has a dedication to 'my beloved', presumably the beloved of the Holy Spirit, the future Messiah. In Hebrew, 'DVD' means 'David' and 'beloved of God'.

The Panacea Society's own prophet channelling the Holy Spirit has therefore indicated that the words associated with the Messiah will be -- from the Hebrew for beloved -- 'David', 'Michael' and 'Shiloh', evidence recorded many decades ago. The prophet George Turner has also channelled the Holy Spirit to direct the future members of the Society to the 12-letter and 22-letter Names of God through the 'Tribes of Israel'.

I was also born at 09:13, 24th December 1965, 151 years to the day after Joanna Southcott gave birth to the 'phantom' or etheric Shiloh. Although the Panacea Society's literature claims that the etheric Shiloh was born on 25th December 1814 and Joanna Southcott died on 27th December, it is clear from my channelling of the Jesus soul that Southcott's contemporaries kept her body for three days after her death in 'childbirth' on the 24th December, in case she resurrected. Either way, there is a closeness in dates which cannot be ignored.

When placed in conjunction with my birthday of 24th December, 151 years to the day -- or 151 years less one day -- after Joanna Southcott was due to give birth to the Etheric Messiah, Shiloh, the inescapable

conclusion is that the latter day prophets of the Panacea Society were right about the time of year the Chosen One was to be born.

Indeed, why would I even know about the Panacea Society and their ‘Shiloh’, if Jesus hadn’t pointed me in that direction through the Trustee Ruth being at the first event where I announced I was Messiah, an event which did not advertise the subject of my talk that night.

My visit to the Panacea Society

All the signs I have been given by the Higher Powers have very firmly and consistently indicated that the £22.5million given to the Panacea Society – by individuals over the years for safe-keeping until the Messiah arrived -- is there for the service of the divine plan, there to ensure that the oppressed can enjoy justice and their suffering be relieved. When we bear in mind that many are being tortured by Western intelligence agencies, I wonder how the members of the Panacea Society sleep at night: ‘Do as you would be done by.’

Yet when I met the Society’s accountant, David McLynn, on 12th October 2007, to give him an overview rather than the details of the evidence and my journey, I was rebuffed without being allowed to present my case to the other trustees. To not hear evidence is ignorance indicative of an ego-based character unconcerned with the search for Truth.

I did though encounter a whole host of prominent signs that day. The most interesting was the following headline in *Metro*, a London freesheet¹²³, which had been left in the folded table in front of my seat on the train on the way back after the meeting:

Shiloh’s groove fit to be King

Now, I don’t know about you but I’ve never seen the word ‘Shiloh’ in a headline anywhere before in my life. (In this case, the article referred to US rapper, Ras Shiloh). Yet an hour or so after leaving the Panacea Society, there it was, in black and white. Coincidence again? Since ‘Shiloh’ is a variation of ‘Shayler’; ‘Groove’ is an obvious metaphor for time or destiny; and ‘Fit to be King’ is the destiny of the Messiah or King of Kings. Jesus was telling me that:

Shayler’s destiny to be the Messiah

God is in everything. And He doesn’t play dice.

¹²³ Strangely enough, I can’t find any reference to this article in the archives of the Metro or anywhere else. I stand by what I saw, although obviously people will believe that the article does not exist. Those seeking to debunk my claim will call on this example. Even if these critics refuted this story – which they can’t because they weren’t there -- they would still have to refute every other piece of evidence in this book to take away my lawful claim to be the Christ.

According to the *Aims of the Panacea Society*, its members should give themselves to:

Devoted service in the work of setting up the Lord's visible Kingdom in a centre which will be a Treasury of Healing and of Spiritual and of material supply in the coming troubles.

Those troubles are here. We live under the reign of the forces of darkness. Given the serious condition in which the world finds itself, this is a time for all the forces of Light to form a Unity and do the very best they can to bring the New Kingdom to earth and bring about an end to the suffering of God's innocent children. My message to the Trustees of the Panacea Society is this:

Please listen to your Messiah and understand how you might best serve the divine plan. This is not a time for mistakes.

This is not a time to take the counsel of men and women. It is a time to listen to your soul, your God and your Christ.

And give the £22million to its intended recipient to help him stop torture and suffering. Otherwise, you are just stealing off God's Chosen One.

And it doesn't get much worse than that.

Christ turns the tables on the moneylenders

Statement to the media

Today, 19.1.9, at around 10:45 a.m., I walked into No. 1 lawcourt at the Royal Courts of 'Justice' and told the presiding judge that I had lawful authority to halt the proceedings¹²⁴.

The judge was negligent in that he failed to establish what my lawful authority was and told me to sit down. I again informed him that I had lawful authority. When he again failed to ask about my lawful authority, I told him I claimed the authority of 'Dieu et mon Droit' -- 'God and my Duty'. I added that I was the Lord Jesus Christ, arbiter of the Law. I ordered the judge to stop this hearing and all further hearings as the court was adjudicating on laws created by usury, a sin and a violation of God's Law.



The Royal Courts of Justice, The Strand, London displaying the Sovereign's Crest

I asked the judge again for his lawful authority and in violation of his oath to God, he committed perjury by refusing to answer and leaving the courtroom in mid-session.

Two court officers then approached me in the No.1 court. I asked for their lawful authority and warned that if they touched me it would constitute a common law assault. They then threatened me and twisted my arm behind my back and marched me out of the court. I informed them they had offended God by assaulting and causing pain to a free man and the Chosen One of God and by obstructing the will of God.

I warned the court officers that they supported a system of slavery which allowed white phosphorous bombs to be dropped on innocent civilians. I warned them their liberty and property were at risk as a result of their action which did not stop them. They barred me from re-entering the Royal Courts of 'Justice'.

They then let me go. If they do not prosecute me, then it establishes that they have no lawful authority to proceed against me.

I have made my claim under law and it has gone unchallenged.

¹²⁴ To hear David talk about this and other experiences, see <http://vimeo.com/4359438> <http://vimeo.com/12630542>

Part 1: The Truth shall set you free

I now give any free man or woman lawful authority to disrupt and halt court proceedings wherever laws created by usury are directly or indirectly involved.

I give notice that mankind has failed to honour its covenant with God, on two grounds:

- the sin of usury
- failing to keep the Ark of the Covenant: the agreement that mankind would honour God's Chosen one, in return for God's protection until now

I now urge every free man and woman to honour this covenant with God in their own hearts.

Babylon's burning!

The Third and Final Testament



From Wikipedia

Entering through the main gates in the Strand one passes under two elaborately carved porches fitted with iron gates. The carving over the outer porch consists of heads of the most eminent Judges and Lawyers.

Over the highest point of the upper arch is a figure of **Jesus**; to the left and right at a lower level are figures of **Solomon** and **Alfred the Great**; that of **Moses** is at the northern front of the building.

http://schools-wikipedia.org/wp/r/Royal_Courts_of_Justice.htm

**‘Through
believing, you
might have life in
his name’**

The Bible interactive

These are written so that you may come to believe that Jesus is the Messiah, the Son of God, and that through believing you may have life in his name

[John 20:30-31](#)

Using the methods of decoding cited in this book, make what you can of the following pictures, words and phrases, all heavily associated with the prophecy:

Dieu

Judah and Israel (the United Kingdom)

Jerusalem (or Irushayilim, to give it the transliteration used by the Israelis).

Wormwood

Via Dolorosa

Shaddai Elohim¹²⁵

1,260

A Sword

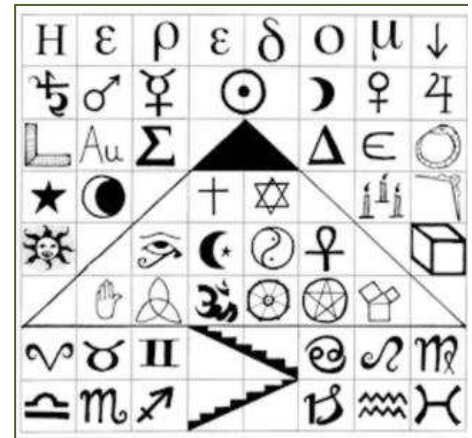
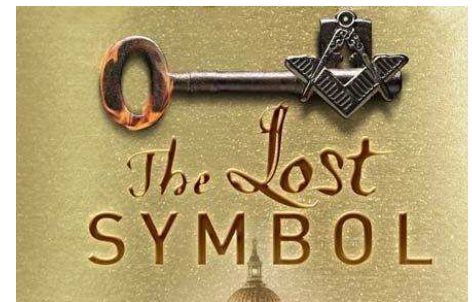
Selah (word often used for no apparent reason in the Book of Psalms)

Mona Lisa (but why “l’oeil droit”?)

Ashal (the name of the philosopher’s stone, the key to enlightenment or Ashlar, the material it is said to be made of)

Duits (the Dutch for ‘German’)

V Ch V V T V R Q H R E B D L G V N Z



¹²⁵ 'Elohim' is the God in the Torah who creates the heaven and earth. Although some have translated 'Elohim' in the plural because in Hebrew an 'm' is added to the end of a word in the same way 's' is in English. However, the following verb takes a feminine singular form. 'Elohim' must therefore be Gaia, the divine mother

Part 1: The Truth shall set you free

The Third and Final Testament

H T X H S A L O Y M G M T K H S

'Poussin Tenier hold the key' (see the Rennes-le-Chateau mystery)

The 14-letter Name of God

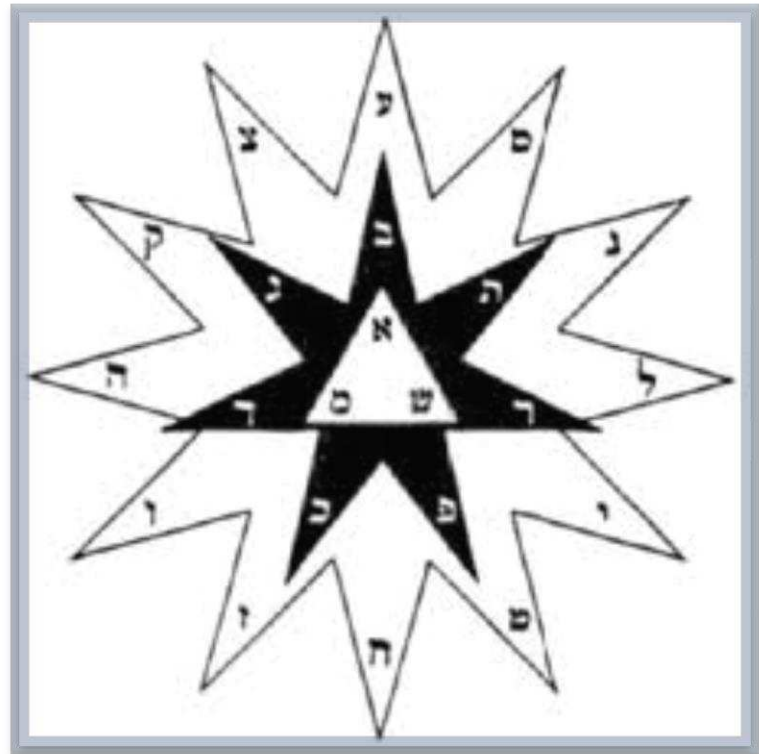
Har Megiddo (Clue: add the letters found recently in the right eye of the Mona Lisa)

Valley or Vale of Siddim (where a 'shem' exists, according to the Bible)

Salisbury

Salamander (the resurrecting beast of myth)

Rose



Seven Questions which must be answered

1. Is there a prophecy common to many cultures across the ages – also laid down in the New and Old Testaments -- which tells of the arrival of a Chosen One to save humanity in its hour of need?
2. Is there evidence from different cultures to indicate that this Messiah will bring about an evolution of human consciousness or a Second Coming, which will begin on 07.07.07, culminating in a New World at the end of 2012?
3. Does humanity need a Messiah at the moment?
4. Is there evidence that the Messiah or Chosen One is called David M. or David Michael Shayler, or phonetic variations on Shayler like Shi'loh, Shy-iluh, Shy-iler, Schayola, Shahyleh, born 24 December 1965?
5. Is there an individual called David Michael Shayler, born 24 December 1965?
6. Has he carried out the actions of a Messiah: standing up for truth and justice for the less fortunate, spreading the message of unconditional love?
7. Is the Chosen One the elector of souls who will decide who gets into the New World to enjoy eternal life?

David Michael Shayler, born 24th December

These are written so that you may come to believe that Jesus is the Messiah, the Son of God, and that through believing you may have life in his name

[John 20:30-31](#)

And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself

[Luke 24:27](#)

I am David Michael Shayler, born 24th December 1965. All three of my names come from the Hebrew. My surname comes through the German 'schaale' meaning to walk with a shuffly gait. In Hebrew the 'Sheol', spelt Shin Alef Vav Lamed, is the other world, although many have confused it with the underworld, partly because the Greeks translated it from the Old Testament as Hades¹²⁶. Together, they mean 'beloved' 'king' (who) 'shuffles through the other world' or 'beloved' 'king' (of those who) 'shuffle through the other world'. Or 'beloved king who asks (or is asked)' or 'beloved king of those who ask (or are asked)'.

The names 'David', 'Michael' (or the initial 'M') were the only recognisable Christian names to come up and 'Shayler' -- or phonetic variations thereof -- was the only surname to emerge consistently:

From the Bible: **Shiloh**, pronounced **Shayluh**

From the Sanhedrin in the Talmud: **David M Shiloh**. If we combine 'Shila' and 'Shiloh' and rearrange using our trick with Hebrew, we get 'Shaioleh, Sh,' or '**Shayoleh, the Holy Spirit**'.

Panacea Society prophet: **Michael Shayluh**. One of the latter-day prophets of the Panacea Society adds the name 'Michael', my middle name, to 'Shiloh' or 'Shayluh'.

72 Names of God based on the Bible: **D M Shaeyle, the Fish**, in which 'Shaeyle' is formed from the top and bottom arms of a Messianic Cross

¹²⁶ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sheol>: 'In the Hebrew Bible, the word "sheol" occurs more than 60 times. It is used most frequently in the Psalms, wisdom literature and prophetic books. [...] Biblical scholar William Foxwell Albright suggests that the Hebrew root for SHE'OL is SHA'AL, which means 'to ask, to interrogate, to question.' John Tvedtnes, also a Biblical scholar, connects this with the common theme in near-death experiences of the interrogation of the soul after crossing the Tunnel. [...] The Book of Enoch] purportedly records Enoch's vision of the cosmos. The author describes Sheol as divided into four sections: one where the faithful saints blissfully await Judgment Day (see Bosom of Abraham), one where the moderately good await their reward, one where the wicked are punished and await their Judgment at the resurrection (see Gehenna), and the last where the wicked who do not even warrant resurrection are tormented.'

placed as close to the centre of the table as possible. The fish is a widely understood symbol of Jesus the Christ¹²⁷.

The five boxes of the Messianic cross in the 72 Names Grid indicate that none of this is random as they give us:

- the birthplace of the Baptist, a Londoner, 'Cockeny'
- an exact anagram of his surname in the Irish, 'Conaiq'
- an anagram of D Sh E Y L H, A N I M A Ch O N, Q, phonetically 'D Shayleh', 'Annie Machon', my ex, and 'Q', which phonetically sounds like 'Kew', where I lived from August 2009 to May 2010, or 'Key'.

From the Rod of Aaron in the Bible: David M Schayola, righteous king based on an anagram, resolving to 'Schayola'. Phonetically, it also gives 'David', along with the Hebrew for 'righteous' and 'king'.

The 12-letter Name is an anagram which can be re-arranged to produce:

Shayler's Da Vinci

Gee! Shayler's the Lord¹²⁸

Dave 'The Fish' Shayler's 'G' where 'G' stands for God.

Sign: Dav Shayler or translated Dav Shayler: zion

The 22-letter Name of God contains together, E Y Sh R U, one letter out from an exact anagram of my surname in Hebrew, giving 'Shaywer'.

The 33-letter Name of God encodes in an anagram of letters occurring in sequence the following:

Dave M Shayleh, host of righteousness.

¹²⁷ According to modern science, there is no such thing as a 'fish'. We use the term to refer to a variety of creatures living in the sea, including the seahorse, which actually have very little genetic similarity. The star sign Capricorn is actually half fish, half goat: the 'seagoat' or seahorse. The fish is of course the master of the sea. In law, the fish or Christ is master of the law of the sea.

¹²⁸ The letters of the Name can be transliterated as G Sh I I L R S A D O N I, which becomes G! Shayler's Adonai. As well as being another name for the twin soul of Jesus, Adonai in Hebrew means 'the Lord'.

The 42-letter Name of God includes the letters for 'D A V E' and 'Sh Y Y L R', the Hebrew spelling of my surname.

Dave Shayler

A simple re-transliteration of the letters on the Shugborough monument – said to point to the location of the holy grail -- gives: 'D M Shayoluaa' which phonetically becomes:

D M Shayolur

We are directed to these Names of God by the Christ in the Book of Revelation – also written by John the Divine, a Jesus incarnate -- as he exhorts us to remember he is Alpha and Omega, the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet. In each of the Names of God where anagrams appear, there are variants of 'Alpha and Omega' or the first and last letters of the alphabet, be it English or Hebrew.

The 47th Name of God, Ayin, Shin, Lamed deals with Global Transformation. When chanted, it becomes: 'Aa Shay El A Shay El Aa Shay El...' or 'Shayelaa'. Or it is an anagram of 'Shala'.

'Israel' is a near anagram of 'Shayler', if we revert to the Hebrew version of the word: Yod Shin Resh Alef Lamed or Y Sh R A L: Yshral, which can be re-arranged to 'Shaylr'.

'Yeshua', the Hebrew name for the Messiah has different spellings in Hebrew. The letters can be re-arranged and transliterated as 'Shayoluh'.

The Gospels say the Christ was born under a wandering star followed by three kings. On my birthday each year, 24th December, the 'three kings' of Orion align with the star of Sirius.

24th December 2012 is the date of the beginning of the New World, based on the end of the Mayan long count calendar. 24th December 2012 is my 47th birthday. The 47th Name of God stands for Global Transformation. From this, we can adduce that the Messiah will be born 47 years before



2012, giving a date of birth of 24th December 1965.

Evidence from a variety of sources indicates that '777' is associated with the Second Coming, the Messiah, Jesus and a human spiritual awakening. When combined with '117', we can divine the date the Christ will be anointed, 29th June 2007. I was anointed on that date.

Evidence from a wide range of vastly different cultures -- including religions which normally disagree with each other -- show that humanity has long expected a Chosen One.

I have spent fourteen years standing up for truth and justice for all. From 2005 to 2007, I taught the Way of Unconditional Love and Wisdom, from political platforms. That is how I gathered the Light that made me Messiah. That is how you get into the New World: by confronting the dark side and not just weathering persecution but continuing to love unconditionally. And believe me I have suffered more persecution than most in the West. But I've learnt from it, by learning to love my tormentors, like Tony Blair.

When placed in the context of the wide variety of evidence showing the Messiah will awake or that humanity will begin a spiritual awakening around 777 or 07.07.07, when I awoke, you will have to conclude that:

We have a extraordinary series of coincidences across the ages;

OR

Some power is trying to tell you that:

David Michael Shayler, born 24th December 1965, who awoke on 29th June 2007, one week, one day before 7777 or Saturday 7th July 2007 is the Chosen One of God – as prophesised.

‘First among equals’

Don't follow me — or you'll end up at my house¹²⁹



'Come again?'

I am not the Second Coming of Christ because this is the first time I've come — so to speak. The Second Coming is the Second Orgasm of the Universe. The first was the flash of Creation or Zion, referred to by scientists as the Big Bang. Creation is the transition from disincarnation to incarnation as essence or Holy Spirit or DNA.

To be clear, I am not the re-incarnation of Jesus Christ. The events described in the Gospels are a prophecy, not an historical record. That is why they are so inconsistent. I am therefore the only Jesus Christ, although many cultures have called the Chosen One of God by many different names, like the Final Boddhisatva in Buddhism or the Mahdi in Islam or the Messiah in Hebrew.

As Dolores, I'm also the Magdalene, meaning the 'Tower of the Flock' in Hebrew, a reference to one of the Chosen One's roles, the Shepherd. (The soul of) Jesus has incarnated into every culture throughout time as a man, woman and as many other weird and wonderful creatures.

As mad as this sounds — and believe me I have trouble with it myself sometimes — I am therefore God, incarnated as Holy Spirit and man, the begotten of Jesus, the Holy Father, and Gaia, the Holy Mother. Jesus is the One True God, also called by many different names over the ages. In Hebrew, his name is spelt Yod Hey Vav Hey or IHVH, sometimes pronounced 'Yahweh' or 'Jehovah'.

We are all equal before God. (I don't get any special favours, as his Chosen One). But like the British Prime Minister, I am 'first among equals'.

And before anyone says this is ego, let me tell you that my anointment by Jesus was the most truly humbling experience of my life. And believe me, if you had been anointed by God, you would know love, truth and justice.

The word 'God' has four different meanings:

¹²⁹ Thanks to Nick Hancock for the title for this piece

- the Christ or Chosen One of God.
- Jesus, the soul and 'king' of the world above us – we are created in his image.
- Gaia or the Holy Spirit sometimes called the 'Prime Mover', who lives in the world above Jesus and is the goddess of love and sex.
- the workings of the Unity or Oneness — the whole universe is an expression of this one consciousness.

'Honour your mother and father' is an exhortation to honour Gaia and Jesus. There are other gods, like Adonai and Mary — Mother Mary, as opposed to the Virgin Mary or Gaia, two separate goddesses who become one in Christianity — and Michael, the king of the Archangels, to name a few.

Those New Agers who think they are God are wrong. They are made from the same stuff as God. They are aspects of God. They are on a journey to be like God. But they are not God because they have free will and therefore a separate 'I'. When you follow the Way and do your duty to God, you rejoin the Unity and God will smile on you but you do not become God. You do not choose your own destiny. How egotistical! Jesus chooses it for you. Because he chooses to live in unconditional love, he knows your heart better than you.

The Christ-consciousness which I ascended into in July 2007 was activated by Jesus in conjunction with my consciousness, itself a product of all my experiences — and the lessons learnt from them. As a result of overcoming suffering borne of injustice and standing up for difficult truths, I came to know and live in unconditional love.

'Ye are gods – if only ye knew it'

My mission therefore is to teach humanity the Way of unconditional love, to activate the Christ consciousness within each of you, leading to the wisdom, compassion and immortality which come with it. But I can only save you if you want to be saved. And then only if you follow the Way of the heart and the teachings of the Christ. So it is your journey of the heart. Don't follow me or you'll end up at my house. Follow the Way.

In 2012, the universe is changing shape. In the run-up to that change, you need to prepare now. Gaia's Spirit of Love and Sexuality, the divine feminine, will return¹³⁰. But don't confuse the feminine with the female.

In the text of the Bible, there are two commandments:

- Love God with all your heart, mind and soul.
- Love your neighbour as you love yourself.

Let me add three more:

- Don't accept a word of this. Check everything out for yourself;

¹³⁰ Those who are plugged in were treated to a brief insight into the nature of the goddess energy on 09.09.09.

- never blame anyone or any circumstance;
- never judge others (until you have judged yourself).

As many texts make clear, as Jesus Christ, I am the Law or the ultimate authority in law. Do not accept the authority of any other man.

But understand the authority of God. Because from that comes love, truth, justice, freedom and an end to the way of suffering or the 'via dolorosa'.

Return of the Goddess

Jesus Christ superstar! Jesus Christ superstar!

Wears frilly knickers and a Playtex bra/Wonderbra*

[Playground wisdom of unknown origin](#)

Obviously I'm not living full-time as Dolores¹³¹. Transvestism is not the same as transsexuality and I'm perfectly happy as a bloke. I probably dress once or twice a week at the moment. And no, I'm not gay. It's as if I fancy women so much, I want to be one – but only on a temporary basis.

And no, I haven't had a breakdown – I've been dressing as Dolores – not Delores – for years. In fact, my ex-girlfriend Annie initially encouraged my exploration of my feminine side – although only in private. I've been going out dressed in public since I stopped going out with her in late 2006. Since then, I've seen very little of her and not at all this year so she really is in no position to judge my mental state. I have though on many occasions offered to explain my journey to her but she doesn't want to listen.

Any spiritual teacher will tell you that the ultimate goal of the journey is to combine and balance the masculine and feminine. The Bible says both male and female – as opposed to the masculine and the feminine --will be found in Christ. The equal-armed, Messianic Cross – the symbol of the Christ – represents this balance of the masculine and feminine.

Over the years, I have been in enormous conflict with all sorts of authority, beginning with God and my mother and taking in MI5 and the British judiciary on the way. That 'up-and-at-them' male energy has to be counter-balanced with a strong feminine energy, which I get from getting dolled up – and feeling sexy.

As the Christ, I'm the begotten of Jesus the Father and Gaia, the divine mother and goddess of love and sexuality. She does not incarnate into this world. **I'm therefore the closest you will get to an incarnation of Gaia also known as the Magdalene.**

There are three spiritual states we can live in – bliss, euphoria and ecstasy. I don't know why but a bit of red lippy, a sexy frock and a pair of killer heels can help in achieving those states. Ironically, it is dressing



*Delete as appropriate according to age

¹³¹ I chose the name 'Dolores' long before I became spiritual so the choice was made in ignorance. It came from 'Dolores Delightful', a nickname for a glamorous over the top blonde

as a woman that has helped me stay sane – particularly during high stress periods of my life like the court case and being on the run.

It's also given me an insight into a woman's perspective on life – you can get very cold when you have no body hair and are wearing skimpy clothing! Even though I'm not gay, I've been chatted up by men so I've seen a side of them I wouldn't have seen otherwise.

People forget that God has a sense of humour – making his chosen one a tranny must be the biggest joke of all time. There is though a serious point being made here. **If you are offended by or condemning of a man simply because he wears a frock then you are not on the journey of love.**

Leonardo da Vinci paints a mirror image of himself as the Mona Lisa. Clearly Mona Lisa is a transvestite, and Leonardo was a previous incarnation of the Jesus soul. I am the last incarnation of the Jesus soul. One of the greatest mysteries in art is the secret of the Mona Lisa's smile. The answer is simple – Jesus Christ is a transvestite.

Mona Lisa is not the only example. There are goddesses like Liberty, Britannia, Semiramis, who are depicted with muscular shoulders and square jaws. They are clearly transvestites.

In ancient temples there are depictions of transvestite priests. The Hebrew term 'Kadosh-Kadosh', meaning 'Holy of Holies' can also be transliterated into English as 'Qadesh-Qadesh', referring to the tranny priests who performed sexual rituals in the temple. One of the greatest mistranslations in the Bible is to translate 'Qadesh' as 'Sodomite'. To this day, priests in a variety of religions wear robes resembling frocks as a symbol that they stand in for the Messiah until he arrives.

Dolorous Strokes

Despite hearing the voice, warning the hero not to touch the spear, Balin seized the lance and ran the weapon through both of Pellam's thighs. It was this strike that was called the 'Dolorous Stroke'. A voice was heard throughout the castle that a great enchantment would fall upon Logres.



From top to bottom: Liberty with the eternal flame; Semiramis, the Sumerian Queen, with the rod!; and Britannia with the Messianic Shield. Although supposedly female, they have male characteristics like square jaws and shoulders. See also the Whore of Babylon

The Dolorous Stroke had not only wounded a king, but set off an earthquake and laying waste to the land.

<http://www.timelessmyths.com/arthurian/excalibur.html#Dolorous>

Strangely the name Dolores (from the Spanish) meaning 'sorrow', 'suffering' or 'pain' comes up in religious and esoteric writings about the Prophecy. The Biblical Christ bears his cross up the Via Dolorosa or the 'Suffering Way'. There are also three 'Dolorous Strokes' in the esoteric:

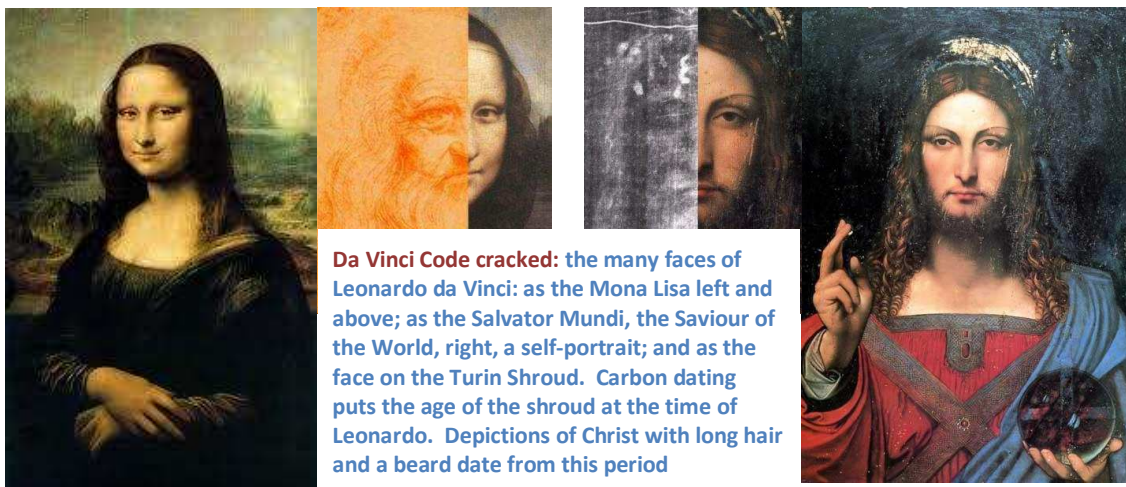
- The Biblical Christ suffers the first when he is lanced through the side on the cross.
- The Fisher King or King Arthur, another incarnation of the Jesus soul, is wounded in the leg – or the genitals – as a result of the second. (It is described in the passage above although the King is referred to as Pellam, not Arthur).
- The third Dolorous Stroke is said to happen when the End Times are to begin.

In my novel, *The Organisation*¹³², the heroine is called 'Dolores Kane', like my femme name. She wounds the hero of the novel by stabbing him in the leg, although you think that she's wounded him in the genitals.¹³³

Although my novel has never been published, this passage was published on the Guardian's website in July 2000¹³⁴, just after the beginning of the new millennium (or just before if you are one of those pedants who believes that the millennium started on 01.01.01 because there is no year zero in the Anno Domini calendar).

As either the Christ or the Magdalene, my message is the same:

- Love God with all your heart.
- And love your neighbour as yourself.
- That means never judging others.



¹³² <http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/1999/apr/18/theobserver.uknews1>

¹³³ <http://www.sacred-texts.com/neu/mart/mart411.htm> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dolorous_Stroke
<http://omac1.org/Graal/>

¹³⁴ <http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2000/jul/05/davidshayler1>

**‘Our time has
come’**

Christ on Armageddon

From John's Apocalypse:

And I heard dark,
toadying words spill
from the mouths of the
dragon, the beast, and
the false prophet¹³⁵.

Using the powerful
influence of magic, these
demons rallied earthly
and celestial kings to do
battle on the Sovereign
Lord's Day of Judgement.

And they gathered together in preparation for the final
battle of good and evil, prophesied to take place at Har
Megiddo (in Hebrew, Armageddon in Greek).

But they were too late. The Christ had already come
like a thief in the night, when he was least expected.
'The final battle is within,' He declared.

At this point the seventh angel poured the contents of
his flask into the air.

'Tis done,' boomed a deafening voice from the sanctuary of the heavens,
from the very throne.

Then God made Babylon drink from the cup of karma for all the suffering it
had caused His children, and the once-great empire fell as divine justice
was visited upon it for failing to keep its covenant with the Lord.

In a series of violent earthquakes -- the like of which it had never seen
before -- the earth was rent asunder, razing every city to the ground and
dividing the universe in three.



Christ meditating on the altar at Har Megiddo, 17th
September 2009. The forces of darkness have
braced themselves for a traditional final battle of
good and evil, which they imagined would involve
two massive armies slugging it out for control of
the hill fort, Har Megiddo in Northern Israel, and
for the subjugation of man.

Instead, I was told that there would be no third
'woe' or WWII. In the final battle, everyone must
look into his own heart and decide whether he is
really serving God and humanity or whether he is
contributing to the enslavement and torture of
mankind.

[Revelation 16:16, Alternative Interpretation](#)

¹³⁵The identities of these figures will be revealed in the next part of the Third and Final Testament

Message to man

By myself I can do nothing; I judge only as I hear, and my judgment is just, for I seek not to please myself but him who sent me.

[John 5: 30](#)

For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

[John 3:16](#)

For in this way God loved the world: that he gave the unique scion, so that all the ones trusting in him would not perish, but have eternal life.

[Alternative translation](#)



I tell you the truth. Whoever hears my word -- and believes in him who sent me -- has eternal life and will not be condemned. He has crossed over from death to life. I tell you the truth, a time is coming and has now come when the dead will hear the voice of the Son of God and those who hear will live. As the Father has life in himself, he has granted the Son to have life in himself. And he has given him authority to judge because he is the Son of Man. Do not be amazed at this, for a time is coming when all who are in their graves will hear his voice and come out—those who have done good will rise to live, and those who have done evil will rise to be condemned.

These are not my words but the words of John the Divine, an incarnate of Jesus, better known as John the Beloved (Apostle) who wrote them in the Gospel of John. They were written for me, Shayler the Christ, the last incarnate of the Jesus soul. They are more true now than ever as the universe has begun to change shape in the run-up to 2012. To quote John the Divine again:

For the very work that the Father has given me to finish, and which I am doing, testifies that the Father has sent me. And the Father who sent me has himself testified concerning me. You have never heard his voice nor seen his form, nor does his word dwell in you, for you do not believe the one he sent.

You diligently study the Scriptures because you think that by them you possess eternal life. These are the Scriptures that testify about me, yet you refuse to come to me to have life.

[John 5:36-40](#)

This is of course particularly relevant to the many Christian churchgoers across the world and their religious leaders. Over the ages, much has been done in my name. Are those same bodies now going to ignore Jesus because he won't play ball with their churches, priests and dogma?

I know that a wide-range of prophecies point to a common truth: in our darkest hour, a Chosen One – the Christ or Messiah, God incarnated as Spirit, Soul and Human -- will emerge to lead humanity out of the wilderness and into the New Jerusalem or a land of love, light and peace.

I know in my heart that I am that God-man, incarnated from the Jesus soul. Others have included King David, King Arthur of the Britons, Pythagoras, Plato, Mark Anthony, Tutankhamen, Leonardo da Vinci and Che Guevara, to name but a few.

I know that my mission is to teach humanity about the *Novo Ordo Seclorum*, the New World Order of the Aeons -- or the New Order of Consciousness and the New Eden we will live in. Under the direction of God, only the Messiah knows how to outwit the forces of darkness and free His children from the unjust and authoritarian rule of the anti-Messianic Zionists.

Call to Action

And you say, 'If we had lived in the days of our ancestors, we would not have taken part with them in shedding the blood of the prophets.' [Oh Yeah?]

[Matthew 23:30](#)

For every million people hacking at the branches of the Tree of Evil, there is one hacking at the roots

[Proverb](#)

Together, we can stop the dark side by cutting off its funding, which thrives on the sin of usury through the international banking system; and by ending our reliance on its harmful fossil fuels by backing free energy research and development and growing our own hemp.

We cannot begin to build the New Jerusalem, -- the new temple, your new temple -- without understanding how the forces of darkness have generally ruled the dark ages, the 6,000 years since the inception of Babylon. We gain wisdom through knowledge and experience, through evaluating evidence. Jesus says as much in the Gospels. I now humbly seek to present my truth to those who have ears to listen, as part of my service to the divine plan in changing the human heart.

With the help of God's love, please search your heart, to see how you can best do the same through not judging others before we judge ourselves, through unconditional love, the pursuit of Truth; selfless charity; and, last but not least, belief in God's Chosen One and His Justice. This is the Way of the New World.

If you doubt me, remember what the Biblical Jesus says in the Sermon on the Mount:

Blessed are the poor, in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are those who mourn, for they will be comforted.

Blessed are the meek, for they will inherit the earth.

Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they will be filled.

Blessed are the merciful, for they will be shown mercy.

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they will see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called sons of God.

Blessed are those who are persecuted because of righteousness, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are you when people insult you, persecute you and falsely say all kinds of evil against you because of me.

Rejoice and be glad, because great is your reward in heaven, for in the same way they persecuted the prophets who were before you.

[Matthew 5:1-12](#)

Whether 2012 is the End of the World, whether I am Christ matters not – in one sense (and only in that sense): we cannot continue like this, going further into debt, wrecking the planet, exploiting its people. You have the Law, which sets you free. Now, go out and spread the Word, without expectation of reward. Defy Babylon and grow hemp. Certain men will hate you. But the Lord God will smile on you. And I will protect you -- as long as you believe.

For I am the Lord.

But in fact the ministry Jesus has received is as superior to theirs as the covenant of which he is mediator is superior to the old one, since the new covenant is established on better promises.

[Hebrews 8:6, The New English Bible](#)

Amen



'The final battle is within'

I watched as he opened the sixth seal. There was a great earthquake. The sun turned black like sackcloth made of goat hair, the whole moon turned blood red, and the stars in the sky fell to earth, as figs drop from a fig tree when shaken by a strong wind. The heavens receded like a scroll being rolled up, and every mountain and island was removed from its place.

[Revelation 6:12](#)

If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book:

And if any man shall take away from the words of this book, God shall take away his part out of the book of life, and out of the holy city, and from the things which are written in this book.

And if any man impede the dissemination of the content of this book, I will visit upon him the severest penalties under the Law.